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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-107**

**Friday**

**3 June 1988**

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-88-107

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## Japan

**Takeshita, Reagan Hold Meeting in London**  
*OW0306103188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT  
3 Jun 88*

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] London, June 3 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita began a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan here Friday for a briefing about the outcome of the superpower summit in Moscow, Japanese officials said.

This is the second summit between Takeshita and Reagan since Takeshita came to power last November 6.

Reagan had four rounds of summit talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev between May 29 and June 1.

The prime minister, in a press conference at a New York hotel Wednesday evening, said he welcomed the greater stability in East-West relations resulting from the Moscow summit, and will listen to Reagan about the Moscow summit in detail.

The 64-year-old Japanese premier is currently on an 11-day tour to the United States and Western Europe which began May 30.

The Japan-U.S. summit is scheduled for 30 minutes Friday at the official residence of the U.S. ambassador in London.

Takeshita will leave London later Friday to continue his trip to the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and a visit to the European Community Commission headquarters before returning to Tokyo June 9.

In New York on Wednesday, Takeshita addressed the United Nations special session on disarmament and vowed to make greater contributions to world peace.

**Agree To Continue Farm Talks**  
*OW0306122688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT  
3 Jun 88*

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] London, June 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed here Friday to continue bilateral effort to settle a dispute over Japan's liberalization of imports of beef, oranges, and orange juice, Japanese officials said.

Takeshita also told Reagan Japan will make its best efforts to make a quantitative improvement in its Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Reagan and Takeshita met for 33 minutes at Winfield House, the American ambassador's residence here.

Reagan was on his way home from Moscow after his fourth summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, while Takeshita dropped into London en route to the Netherlands from New York where he attended a United Nations' special session on disarmament.

The Japanese prime minister thanked Reagan for having taken up Japan's territorial claims at the Moscow summit, the officials said.

**U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci Arrives**  
*OW0206064088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT  
2 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci arrived from Moscow on Thursday for a six-day visit to brief Japanese officials on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow.

This is Carlucci's first visit to Japan since he assumed office last November, succeeding Caspar Weinberger.

The defense secretary will meet Tsutomu Kawara, state minister in charge of the Defense Agency, on Friday.

He will also meet Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

After Tokyo, Carlucci will visit South Korea for regular security consultations with the Seoul government, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Carlucci accompanied President Ronald Reagan to the Moscow summit, which started May 29.

**Briefs Kawara, Uno**  
*OW0206122888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT  
2 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci said Thursday the United States urged the Soviet Union at the Moscow superpower summit to press North Korea to exercise restraint in order to ensure the security of the Seoul Olympics, a Japanese Defense Agency official said.

Carlucci made the statement in a meeting with Tsutomu Kawara, Japanese state minister in charge of the Defense Agency, the official said.

Carlucci said Soviet officials told him the Soviet Union is concerned about the success of the Seoul Olympics.

The U.S. defense secretary was also quoted as saying he welcomes U.S.-Soviet dialogue but the U.S. should look at the Soviet military realities.

Carlucci said his impression is that the substance of Soviet military remains unchanged, though discussions on Soviet forces and the military doctrine are under way in the Soviet Union, the official said in a briefing to reporters.

Carlucci arrived from Moscow earlier in the day for a six-day visit to brief Japanese officials on the results of the superpower summit in Moscow. He paid a 30-minute courtesy call on Kawara at the Defense Agency.

This is Carlucci's first visit to Japan since he assumed office last November, succeeding Caspar Weinberger.

Carlucci, who accompanied President Ronald Reagan to the Moscow summit, was quoted as saying the summit was held in a very good atmosphere.

There was modest progress in arms reduction talks at the summit, Carlucci said.

Carlucci said he pointed out to Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov that though the Soviet Union insists it changed its military doctrine to a defensive one, the change is not reflected in its military system. Yazov did not give a clear answer, Carlucci said.

Gorbachev is promoting reform with firm determination but he is seeking improvements within the system and not fundamental change, Carlucci said.

Carlucci said progress was made in some areas in the summit talks. He did not elaborate.

On the Afghan issue, the U.S. expressed concern about Soviet pressure on Pakistan but the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will continue as scheduled, Carlucci said.

Kawara and Carlucci will hold a formal defense summit meeting Friday. The U.S. defense secretary will leave Japan next Tuesday for Seoul for talks with South Korean officials.

Later in the day, Carlucci met Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno to brief him on the Moscow summit and exchange views on bilateral and global matters.

The Pentagon chief described the past eight years of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation as a "major success story," Foreign Ministry officials said.

Carlucci was quoted as telling Uno he wanted to encourage Japan for its policy of expanding its official development assistance (ODA) and taking an active role in international peacekeeping activities.

Uno replied that Japan, which is now the world's biggest donor nation, will continue its efforts for expansion of financial aid to developing countries, according to the officials.

Concerning Uno's four-nation Middle East tour scheduled for June 22-27, Carlucci expressed gratitude for Japan's efforts to help end conflicts in that region.

#### **Pledges Continued 'Commitment'**

OW0306112888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT  
3 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—The United States will not cut back on numbers nor withdraw its troops from West Europe and South Korea despite a cut in its defense expenditures, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci said Friday.

Carlucci made the statement in a 90-minute meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tsutomu Kawara at the Defense Agency, an agency official told reporters.

The Japanese Defense Agency director general urged Carlucci to conduct arms reduction negotiations from a global point of view, saying an arms reduction in one area must not cause adverse effects in another area, the official said.

Kawara pointed out to Carlucci that the Soviet Union has been building up its military forces in the Far East.

Carlucci was quoted as saying the U.S. will attach greater importance to the Pacific and Asia and never make light of the region, and pledged not to reduce its commitment to the area.

Carlucci, who arrived Thursday from Moscow for a 6-day visit to brief Japanese officials on the results of the superpower summit in Moscow, told Kawara the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed on the necessity of a total ban on chemical weapons.

But the U.S. defense chief said it will take long time to reach an agreement because verification is difficult.

The U.S. insisted that a ban on nuclear tests should be implemented step by step and in parallel with a reduction in nuclear weapons, Carlucci was quoted as saying.

The U.S. defense secretary called on Japan to continue building up its defense capabilities, make further efforts to increase its share of the costs of U.S. forces stationed in Japan, and promote technical exchanges with the U.S., the official said.

#### **Defense Official Views Disarmament Progress**

OW0306024288 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 2 Jun 88

[From "News Today" program: Interview with Muneo Shishikura, administrative vice minister of the Defense Agency, by reporter Shimizu—recorded]

[Text] [Shimizu] As was expected, an accord was not reached on the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear arms, which is the focal point of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks. What do you think of this, Vice Minister?



[Shishikura] I would say that it developed as was expected as you say. In the first place, this issue is not of the nature to be settled so easily. It seems that Mr Gorbachev is saying it can be settled if they try, even during Mr Reagan's term in office. But, in general, it is considered a very difficult issue, and since it is a difficult issue to resolve, I think it turned out the way it did.

[Shimizu] The intermediate-range nuclear forces; INF, treaty was put into effect yesterday. To Japan, this means that the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Asia will be removed sooner or later, does it not?

[Shishikura] Yes, you are right.

[Shimizu] Specifically, how will this affect Japanese defense policy in the future?

[Shishikura] As far as the defense of Japan is concerned, it is of course better if there are no INF. I think that the exchange of instruments for ratification of the INF abolition treaty signifies quite a remarkable advance. However, there is a threshold dividing the nuclear weapons side of the world and the conventional weapons side of the world. Unless we keep this fact in mind, I think we will err in grasping the direction of arms control and disarmament including INF and conventional weapons as well as the strategic nuclear weapons issue.

[Shimizu] Speaking of conventional weapons, with the complete abolition of INF in Europe, it seems that talks will then probably develop into the reduction of conventional weapons. What do you think of this development? The time will come sooner or later when the subject of military balance in conventional weapons in Asia and the Far East is taken up at the disarmament talks. Would you say the time is still considerably far away?

[Shishikura] I think the time will be far away; yes, it will be considerably far away. When our country's conventional forces are taken into consideration, I do not think they will be a problem in disarmament or arms control talks. In a word, what we have now are still considerably below the level of consideration as far as we are concerned. We have not yet reached that level. Please understand that we are still at such a stage.

[Shimizu] One of the major reasons an accord was not reached this time was because of the issues concerning SDI and the so-called SLCM's, or sea-launched cruise missiles. Let's set aside the SDI issue. Regarding sea-launched cruise missiles, the United States maintains that it will be very difficult to carry out verification. The focal point of the verification issue lies in the question of verifying whether the ship or vessel is carrying nuclear weapons. This question will have direct bearing on Japan since it will lead to the question of introducing nuclear weapons into Japan. Vice Minister, what do you think of this issue? In your view, is it possible for the United States to make a major policy shift by agreeing to clearly

indicate whether its vessels are carrying nuclear weapons so as to make the talks on 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons a success?

[Shishikura] Frankly, I do not think there is such a possibility; there is no such possibility as far as I am concerned. However, I really do not know. Since it is a very delicate issue, I do not know whether I should make any assertions. It is a very difficult issue.

[Shimizu] In saying there is no such possibility, do you mean it is related to the basic U.S. defense policy?

[Shishikura] Well, when it comes to clearly indicating... [Shishikura pauses] as you have just mentioned, various factors have to be taken into consideration. There are too many factors. In this connection, I doubt very much that the United States will be able to make a decision within the next few months. It is really very difficult. It is an issue on which the United States will have to make a decision.

[Shimizu] According to some reports, Mr Carlucci, who is scheduled to visit Japan today, will hold talks with Japan on this issue.

[Shishikura] It is true I have heard such reports from other sources. In this connection, I made inquiries yesterday whether there was such a plan, and I have not been informed of any such plan.

[Shimizu] No such a plan?

[Shishikura] That is right.

[Shimizu] Well then, will our side inquire whether it is possible for the United States to make a policy shift on this issue?

[Shishikura] This concerns the contents of the talks, and comments should be made by the director general. Therefore, please allow me not to comment.

**JSP's Yamaguchi on ROK Treaty, Ties**  
*OW3105154988 Tokyo NHK General Television*  
*Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 31 May 88*

[Text] JSP Secretary General Yamaguchi, in an interview with NHK today, said that the international environment surrounding the Japan-Korea Basic Treaty has now changed compared with the time of its conclusion.

He said: Since 1965, when the Japan-Korea Basic Treaty was concluded, the international environment surrounding the treaty has changed. For instance, in addition to the Chinese-U.S. rapprochement and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, lately South Korea has been pursuing exchanges with the Soviet Union and China.



Following these remarks, Secretary General Yamaguchi commented on the JSP's position on the Japan-Korea Basic Treaty, saying: We have no intention of recognizing either the necessity or legitimacy of the treaty, but we need to take a straight look at the fact that it was ratified by the Diet and that it actually exists.

The JSP is opposed to the Japan-Korea Basic Treaty on grounds that it was railroaded by the LDP and that it recognizes the ROK Government as the only lawful government on the Korean peninsula. This has been a pillar of the party's South Korean policy.

The remarks made by Secretary General Yamaguchi today are taken to indicate the party's intention not to change the party's policy of opposing the treaty in question but to deal realistically with developments by refraining from particularly emphasizing its opposition to the treaty with the aim of promoting exchanges with South Korea in the days ahead.

In this regard, his remarks are likely to affect future intraparty debate.

#### **Donation Made to UN Force in Lebanon**

*OW2905112688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 29 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—The Japanese Government has decided to extend 3 million dollars in a special donation to the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to help its surveillance activities there, official Japanese sources said Sunday.

It will be Japan's first donation toward UNIFIL's activities apart from its annual contributions to U.N. peacekeeping activities.

The sources said Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will convey the Japanese decision to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar when they meet in New York on Tuesday.

Takeshita is visiting New York to speak before a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament Wednesday.

The 3 million dollars will be among the 20 million dollars Japan earlier decided to donate to the United Nations for its peacekeeping activities.

Of the total, 10 million dollars will be given to the secretary general for his mediation efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war and maintain security of shipping in the Persian Gulf.

Of the remaining 7 million dollars, 5 million dollars will be given for U.N. activities in Afghanistan and 2 million dollars to help the United Nations hold a disarmament seminar.

The United Nations established UNIFIL in 1978 to monitor the withdrawal of Israeli troops who invaded southern Lebanon and help the Lebanese government restore its power.

The United Nations still keeps UNIFIL there because of confrontations between Israeli troops and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

UNIFIL is now composed of about 5,800 troops sent from nine countries, including France and Finland, and is the largest of the five U.N. surveillance forces in various parts of the world.

#### **Syrian Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Visits**

##### **Meets With Takeshita**

*OW3005161788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 30 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' called for Japan's assistance in helping Syria to develop its natural gas and oil industries during his meeting Monday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, a Foreign Ministry official said.

During a 20-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at the prime minister's official residence, the Syrian foreign minister was quoted as saying natural gas and oil have been discovered in his country and that investment is needed to help develop them.

The official, in a briefing to reporters, quoted Takeshita as saying he hopes Al-Shar' will hold a discussion with Foreign Ministry officials on the matter.

Takeshita and Al-Shar' further agreed to expand bilateral relations, the official said.

Al-Shar' also conveyed Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation for a visit by Takeshita to the Middle Eastern country, and the prime minister expressed his appreciation in response to it, he said.

The Syrian foreign minister arrived here Monday on a four-day visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry and is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shin-aro Abe on Tuesday.

##### **Meets With Foreign Minister**

*OW3105113888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 31 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar' agreed Tuesday to expand bilateral relations, a Foreign Ministry official said.

As part of concrete steps to strengthen Japan-Syria relations, the two foreign ministers agreed to set up a joint commission in the Syrian capital of Damascus on June 5 to study ways to build cooperation.

Takashi Onda, director general of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, will head the Japanese side and Hamid Miri'i, deputy minister of Syria's State Planning Commission will lead the Syrian team, according to the official who briefed reporters.

Al-Shar' was quoted as saying during a two-hour meeting with Uno at the ministry that Damascus hopes to further promote relations with Tokyo in all spheres, including politics, economy and culture.

The Syrian foreign minister commended Japan for its efforts to try to get involved with affairs of concern to Middle East nations.

Al-Shar' also hailed the action program pledging greater global contributions announced by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in London early this month.

In response, Uno, who is scheduled to visit Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel June 22-27 after attending the Toronto summit of seven major democracies, was quoted as telling Al-Shar' that he feels responsibility for carrying out the pledge.

Earlier in the day, the 47-year-old Syrian foreign minister visited Uno as head of a four-member mission from the Arab League to make an appeal on the situation in the Israel-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

During a 45-minute meeting, Al-Shar' accused Israel of continuing to ignore the human rights of Palestinians and called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, according to the official.

Al-Shar' expressed hope that a peaceful solution will be found in the Middle East through an international conference among five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and the parties immediately concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Uno was quoted as saying he wants to exchange views on the Middle East situation during his planned four-nation tour, as groundwork for future Japanese peaceful contributions to the area.

#### **Speaks at Middle East Institute**

JN0106192688 Damascus Television Service in Arabic  
1730 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] At the invitation of the Middle East Institute of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and in the presence of a great number of Japanese diplomats, Japanese and foreign press reporters, and heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'

spoke of Syria's Middle East role and the historical, geographic, political, and pan-Arab factors that give Syria an important role in the region.

The minister reviewed the history of the Palestinian problem. He also reviewed Syria's pan-Arab commitment to defending the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab people's rights and its firm stand against any sellout of these rights. The minister explained Syria's position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Palestinian problem from all its historical and political aspects. In this regard, Al-Shar' praised the Japanese stand. He stressed the identity of views of the Syrian and Japanese sides on the need for Israel's complete withdrawal from all of the occupied Arab territories, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state, and holding the international conference under UN auspices.

The minister explained the special relations between Syria and Lebanon. He asserted that the immense sacrifices which Syria has been making in Lebanon are aimed at stopping the war and effecting Lebanese national reconciliation. Al-Shar' said the decision to send the Syrian forces into the southern suburb of Beirut was dictated by the interest of the fraternal Lebanese people and the continuous Lebanese appeals for ending the fighting in the suburb. Al-Shar' emphasized that the presence of these forces is connected with Lebanon's interest and that there is no contradiction between the interests of Syria and those of Lebanon, stressing that this rule governs our role in Lebanon.

The minister also spoke of Syria's well-known stand on the Iraq-Iran war since its beginning and Syria's efforts to prevent its expansion.

Concluding his remarks, the foreign minister said: We have held very fruitful and useful talks with the Japanese side which will contribute to expanding and strengthening ties between the two countries in various domains.

The two sides agreed to convene the joint Syrian-Japanese commission in Damascus next week and to exchange visits between the two countries on the highest level.

At the end of the meeting, (Yoshihiro Nakayama,) president of the Middle East Institute, thanked the foreign minister and praised Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He emphasized the active, important Syrian role in dealing with complex issues in the region and establishing peace and stability.

(Nakayama) emphasized the importance of expanding the cooperation agreement between Syria and Japan in the economic, political, and cultural fields. He explained to those present the Japanese Government's interest in strengthening and promoting Syrian-Japanese relations.

### North Korea

**New Administration Council Officials Nominated**  
SK0206231888 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2100 GMT 2 Jun 88

[DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC] decree]

[Text] On nomination and releasing of some members of the State Administration Council the DPRK CPC decides as follows:

a. Comrade Hong Song-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council, will be nominated as chairman of the State Planning Committee;

b. Comrade Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the State Administration Council, will be released from the chairmanship of the Committee of External Economy and will be nominated as chairman of the Light Industry Committee;

c. Comrade Cho Se-ung, vice premier of the State Administration Council, will be released from chairmanship of the Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

d. Comrade Kim Hwan, vice premier of the State Administration Council, will be released from chairmanship of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee and will be nominated as minister of chemical industry.

e. Comrade Kim Tal-hyon will be released from chairmanship of the State Planning Committee and will be nominated as the chairman of the Committee of External Economy.

f. Comrade Chu Yong-hun will be nominated as chairman of the Committee of Construction Materials Industry.

g. Comrade Cho Chol-chun will be nominated as minister of construction.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, DPRK president

[Dated] 2 June 1988, Pyongyang

### CPC Official Decree

SK0206231686 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2100 GMT 2 Jun 88

[DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC] decree]

[Text] On the new organization of some new committees and ministries by separating some committees of the DPRK State Administration Council. The DPRK CPC decides as follows:

a. The Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry will be separated and reorganized into the Construction Materials Industry Committee and Ministry of Construction.

b. The Chemical and Light Industry Committee will be separated and reorganized into the Light Industry Committee and Ministry of Chemical Industry.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, DPRK president

[Dated] 2 June 1988, Pyongyang

**Olympic Committee Head on Summer Games**  
SK0306083488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0400 GMT 3 Jun 88

[2 June press statement by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee issued in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, during a speech given at a banquet in honor of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, elucidated a new proposal for holding bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks among representatives of various parties, factions, and strata in the North and South even before a North-South joint conference is convened. He also elucidated a new proposal concerning a principled stand on cohosting the 24th Olympiad. Recognizing it as a just proposal for resolving current pending issues between the North and South in a most just manner, as well as a way to guarantee peace in Asia and the world and to promote the sound development of the Olympic movement, I enthusiastically support and welcome the great leader's proposal for North-South dialogue and for Olympic cohosting in the name of the DPRK Olympic Committee and all sports figures in the northern half of the republic.

The proposal for North-South cosponsorship of the Olympic games, a proposal that reflects the earnest desire of all the Korean people for the smooth holding of the 24th Olympiad and for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, arouses enthusiastic support and sympathy not only among the world's peace-loving people, but also among political, social, and religious circles, youths and students, and people from all other strata in South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the Olympics were to be held in a foreign land, it might be a different matter. However, since they will be held in Korea, which is one and the same land, whether in North or South, the right to decide their cosponsorship belongs entirely to our Korean people, the masters of Korea.

The teaching of the great leader—that since the 24th Olympic games will be held in our Korean land, not in a foreign land, the right to decide their cosponsorship belongs entirely to our Korean people—is very just not only in view of the national independence of our people, but also in view of the earnest desire of all the Korean people [for cohosting].



Even though our country is divided into North and South because of outside forces, Korea is one, and the Korean nation is one. As a matter of course, the Korean people are greatly interested in the Olympic games, games that will be held in the territory of their country, and they have the right to demand that the Olympic games be cohosted. This is the right given to all the Korean people, a right that no one can deprive them of. Today, all the Korean people strongly demand that the 24th Olympic games be cohosted by the North and South. To say nothing of the people in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean youths, students, and people from all other walks of life—for they say that the unilateral sponsorship of the Olympics is a scenario for two Koreas, while cosponsorship of the Olympic games is a proposal for reunifying Korea—are positively struggling to realize cosponsorship.

Recently, the South Korean youths and students are almost daily rising up in a bold struggle to demand Olympic cohosting, even by committing suicide by disembowelling themselves. Opposition parties also demand that talks among political parties in the North and South and sports talks be held to facilitate cosponsorship of the Olympics. Sixty-seven South Korean democratic social organizations even recently released a declaration concerning the present situation in which they demanded that the Olympic games be cohosted.

As the great leader has taught, under these circumstances, there is no condition under which the Olympic games cannot be cohosted. Nevertheless, the persons in authority in South Korea, by turning a deaf ear to the earnest desire of all the Korean people, are seeking to unilaterally host the Olympic games. This is nothing but a trick to use the Olympics for impure political purposes. While citing regulations on the Olympic games as an excuse, they babble that it is impossible to realize cosponsorship and that it is now too late. This only demonstrates their antinational colors, they who only seek perpetual division and who do not desire the country's reunification in the first place. The problem lies not in time or regulations, but rather in whether or not the persons in authority in South Korea accept cosponsorship. They who earlier delayed the Lausanne talks to discuss cosponsoring the Olympics now cite time as an excuse. This is preposterous.

The great leader declared that we, with the South Korean people, will continuously make efforts to realize cosponsorship of the Olympic games until the day the Olympic games open. He also declared that if the Olympic games are not cohosted, we will not participate in Olympic games that run counter to the earnest desire of the nation. This, which reflects the stand of all of our people and sports figures, is absolutely just. We cannot turn a blind eye to or allow the attempt by the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea to fabricate two Koreas through the unilateral sponsorship of the Olympic games. We see that when people are killed by guns and bayonets in one place, the Olympic games

cannot be held in the neighborhood. How can we participate in the unilaterally hosted Seoul Olympics which [the South Korean rulers] will forcibly hold by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of police forces and puppet armed forces, even under the protection of a U.S. aircraft carrier, after they [the South Korean rulers] have disregarded the will of the South Korean people and have run counter to Olympic ideals?

Recognizing that if unilateral sponsorship of the Seoul Olympics is forcibly realized it will leave a stain on history, we strongly demand that cosponsorship of the Olympic games be realized.

The persons in authority in South Korea, without turning a deaf ear to Olympic cosponsorship, which all of the nation earnestly desires, must respond to our proposal on cosponsorship at the earliest possible time.

**DFRF Official Favours Cohosting Olympics**  
SK0306052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0520 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Pyonyang June 3 (KCNA)—Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, was interviewed Thursday by a KCNA reporter in connection with the fact that 67 democratic social organizations in South Korea on May 28 supported the Olympic co-hosting by the North and the South and North-South student talks.

The principled stand clarified by the great leader President Kim Il-sung on Olympic co-hosting represents a noble patriotic spirit to solve the problem of the 24th Olympic games in favour of the national reconciliation and unity and the cause of reunification at any cost, he said.

He expressed full support to the declaration on the situation issued by the representatives of South Korean opposition circles in the name of 67 democratic social organizations urging the realization of Olympic co-hosting and North-South student talks, and to the statement "The Olympic Games Must be Co-hosted by North and South Under All Circumstances" published by the federation of the people's movement for democracy and unification in South Korea.

He noted that the South Korean rulers, seeking a single-handed hosting, brought the Lausanne talks to a rupture and oppose these days the discussion of the co-hosting problem itself under the pretext that "there is no time".

This is nothing but an excuse to host the Olympic games single-handedly, he said.

We will continue to lift up loud voices for co-hosting till the day of the opening of the Olympic games and make our efforts to realize it, in cooperation with the South Korean people of all social standings who oppose the single-handed hosting of the Olympic games, he declared.

**Social Democrats Give Support**  
*SK0206044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0437 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Wednesday issued a press statement hailing and supporting the policy of having bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of parties, groupings and people of all strata in the North and South and the principled stand on the co-hosting of the Olympic games put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The new policy of negotiation and the principled stand on the Olympic co-hosting indicated by the great leader, he said, is a very timely and just policy showing ways of dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and correctly solving urgent problems pending between the North and the South including the problem of the co-sponsorship of the Olympic games by having contacts and talks, unhindered by form and method, between representatives of parties, groupings and people of all strata in the North and the South, to begin with.

He further said:

If bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks are realised between representatives of parties, groupings and people from all walks of life in the North and the South, all the political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life would be able to contribute to the national cause of reunification and thereby fulfil their missions and duties on the patriotic road.

He expressed the belief that the South Korean political parties, including opposition parties, and organisations and people of broad strata will respond favorably to the new policy of negotiation and actively strive for the realisation of Olympic co-hosting.

The South Korean authorities should not commit treacherous crimes by persecuting and suppressing personages and people of different circles who come out to arrange afore-said bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks and realise the co-hosting of the Olympic games, he said.

He appealed to some opposition figures of South Korea to renounce the irresolute stand of sympathizing with or following the artifice of the rulers to monopolise the dialogue under the motto of "Unified channel of dialogue," and remain true to their principle to the end and actively strive for the freedom of the debate on reunification and their participation in the dialogue for reunification.

**Chongnyon Chairman Supports Cohosting**  
*SK0306103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0950 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo June 1 (KNS-KCNA)—Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon),

issued a statement to the press on June 1 in support of the new policy of negotiation for holding bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South and the principled stand on the co-hosting of Olympic games which were clarified by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song put forward a most realistic and reasonable new policy of North-South negotiation under the present conditions and a principled stand on the co-sponsorship of the Olympics, he said the policy of North-South negotiation is a timely and most correct national salvation measure for achieving national reconciliation and independent, peaceful reunification at an early date in Korea.

To have multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South at present is most justifiable, inasmuch as the South Korean authorities persistently oppose the convocation of a North-South joint conference, raising a frantic anti-DPRK campaign, and are trying to play the solo in the North-South dialogue, arguing for "a unified channel of negotiation on North-South relations," said Han Tok-su.

Branding the decision to have the Olympic games in Seoul as an offspring of the plot of splittists at home and abroad for the creation of "two Koreas" and permanent division of Korea, he said: If the single-handed hosting of the Olympic games in Seoul were allowed, it would mean leaving South Korea a U.S. colony, indifferent to reunification, and conniving at the suppression of the struggle of South Korean people and students for national reunification by the South Korean fascist clique.

The principled stand on the co-hosting of the Olympic games indicated by the great leader represents the steadfast spirit of national independence that Korea is one and so is the Korean nation. It is also an entirely just stand for realising the idea of national salvation through reunification.

The South Korean authorities, said Han Tok-su, must not bar the realisation of bilateral multilateral contacts and talks between representatives or parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South but turn to the co-hosting of the Olympics, immediately renouncing their scheme for its single-handed hosting designed for a permanent split of the country.

**Britain Told Not To Condone U.S. Aggression**  
*SK0206044388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0434 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—British Foreign Secretary Howe called a press conference in Manila on May 28 and argued that "as in Europe and Asia, continuing U.S. presence is vital to security and stability", according to a foreign press report.

He "very much hoped" that the U.S. imperialists would stay in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, not withdrawing.

In other words, he advised the U.S. imperialists to step up the aggressive and belligerent moves, staying on in Asia.

This is a folly of adding fuel to fire. This clearly revealed once again the ugly image of the British imperialists as a "traditional war companion" of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to ignite a new war of aggression, keeping hold on Northeast Asia situated in a strategic vantage, South Korea in particular.

The British imperialists sent their nuclear carrier and warships to South Korea under the cloak of "goodwill visit" every time when the U.S. imperialists intensified moves to ignite another war, and erected a "monument to fallen soldiers in the Korean war" in London. This suggests that they intend to promptly plunge into a new war of aggression, if it is ignited.

The British imperialists must stop their reckless acts of fanning the U.S. imperialists' unsatiated desire for aggression.

**SPA's Yang Hyong-sop Congratulates Soviet Leader**  
*SK3105044388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0438 GMT 31 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Yuriy Nikolayevich Khristoradnov upon the latter's election as president of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the DPRK and the USSR in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and the cooperation between the two supreme power organs will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wholeheartedly wishes the president great success in his responsible work.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation Arrives 3 June**  
*SK0306111788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1046 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—The first Chinese friendship visiting group led by Zhang Xincheng, vice-director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China, arrived here today by train.

It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by deputy director general of the State General Tourism Bureau Han Pyong-un and an official of the Chinese Embassy here.

**Kim Il-song Receives Tanzanian Delegation**  
*SK0306105388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1041 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 3 received the delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party headed by its Secretary General R.M. Kawawa on a visit to Korea. Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Chae-pong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Tanzanian ambassador E.P. [as received] to Korea Clement George Kahama was also present.

The secretary general conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Secretary General R.M. Kawawa presented a gift to him. Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

**O Chin-u Greets New Yugoslav Defense Minister**  
*SK2805053088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0526 GMT 28 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Vice marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic upon his appointment as federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples and armies of Korea and Yugoslavia will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes him great success in discharging his new duty for increasing the nation's defence capabilities.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Sao Tome**  
*SK0306044388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0438 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—A gift was presented to comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by the Central Committee of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe.

It was handed to the head of the delegation of the international department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea visiting that country by Pires Sony, member of the Central Committee of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, on May 27.



**Kim Yong-nam Returns From Nonaligned Meeting**  
*SK0306112788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1039 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—The DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, which had attended the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries on disarmament held in Cuba, returned home today by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by first vice-minister of foreign affairs Kang Sok-chu, Cuban ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas and Soviet ambassador Gennadi Bartoshevich.

**Student Demonstration at U.S. Embassy Hailed**  
*SK2805072788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 25 May 88

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May commentary: "Just Act, Natural Result"]

[Text] A hot anti-U.S. wind has been blowing in South Korea these days. As is known, seven students from Seoul University, Korea University, and Kyonghui University on 20 May threw homemade bombs at the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, broke into its premises by scaling the fence, and staged a fierce demonstration, putting up a large placard that read "Banish the United States, the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre" and scattering printed leaflets. On 23 May some 100 students staged a surprise demonstration in the street beside the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, dashed inside and seized the Cultural Center, went up to the roof, and staged a stubborn struggle, chanting anti-U.S. and anti-government slogans such as "Banish the U.S. imperialists" and "Punish the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre." On 19 May some 500 students in Seoul attacked the U.S. Cultural Center there, smashed its windows, threw stones and Molotov cocktails at it, and staged a fierce struggle, pulling off the eagle sign, the symbol of the United States, and crushing it underfoot.

These successive attacks by South Korean students against the U.S. imperialist's institutions of colonial rule there are the natural result of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The U.S. imperialists, who came to South Korea wearing the mask of a liberator, have occupied it as a colony for over 40 years, trampling upon national sovereignty and imposing all forms of deprivation of rights on the people with vicious military dictatorship. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are trampling upon our people's consistent yearning for reunification and are continuing the national division.

The South Korean students' anti-U.S. struggle is the explosion of their pent-up grudge and resentment against the U.S. imperialists, the haughty aggressor and plunderer. This reflects the yearning and will of all the South Korean people and is a just act that deserves the entire nation's praise.

Nevertheless, the vicious No Tae-u fascist ring is suppressing the students' just resistance with guns and bayonets and is sending them to prison. The No Tae-u ring brands the students' struggle as an act of violence and raves that the government should deal thoroughly with this. The students rose up because they were unable to bear the country's being trampled upon by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the nation's being humiliated by foreign forces; and, instead of helping them, the puppets responded by wielding bayonets, thus thoroughly revealing to the nation their true colors as a filthy traitorous group.

The U.S. imperialists' response to the South Korean students' struggle is also shameless. A so-called spokesman for the U.S. State Department has recently described the patriotic South Korean students as a handful of minority groups and stated that their anti-U.S. struggle is incomprehensible and that it is not beneficial to anyone.

The students who attacked the U.S. Embassy proudly claim that the objective of their struggle was to chastise the U.S. Embassy, the inner citadel and government-general of the U.S. imperialists, the real main culprit of the massive Kwangju massacre, the real oppressor in this land.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have occupied another country for nearly a half century and engaged in all forms of despotism cannot get by with any excuses.

As long as the dictatorial politics by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist group continue, the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle will continue in South Korea. There cannot be any hope in this land as long as the U.S. rascals remain there. This is not only the cry of the seven patriotic students behind bars. It is the lesson learned from the 40-year history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation, and it is the valuable truth reconfirmed by the Kwangju popular uprising and the June resistance last year.

The South Korean students and people have resolutely declared that they will struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring till the end of their lives. The suppression with guns and bayonets by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets will only be supplying more fuel to the burning fire.

**Dailies Urges Struggle Against 'Imperialism'**  
*SK0306114488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1029 GMT 3 Jun 88

["Dailies Call for Putting End to U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Rule With Nationwide Struggle"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 24th anniversary of the heroic June 3 uprising of the South Korean people.

The June 3 uprising of the South Korean students and people who rose up, infuriated at the criminal scheme of the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique to conclude the aggressive and treacherous "talks" in haste was a just save-the-nation resistance against imperialism and fascism to oust the foreign forces from South Korea, overthrow traitors and restore national dignity and sovereignty.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

24 years have passed since the June 3 uprising took place. Yet, the desire of the courageous fighters of the June 3 uprising for independence, democracy and reunification is being ruthlessly trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Today the main outside forces interfering in the internal affairs of our country are the U.S. imperialists. Their occupation of South Korea and policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the root cause of all sorts of national tragedy and disasters of our people."

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are the root cause of national misfortunes and all sorts of sufferings of the South Korean people.

Each time their colonial rule was faced with a crisis, the U.S. imperialists put up pro-U.S. military gangsters and rigged up a more malicious military fascist "regime" and viciously blocked the road to a democratic development of South Korean society.

The U.S. imperialists' criminal schemes to create "two Koreas" and provoke a war are becoming ever more undisguised.

Today South Korea has turned into a nuclear powder arsenal, the biggest in the Far East, filled with more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, mass annihilation weapons and sophisticated combat equipment, and into a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists. Further, they introduce vast aggression forces into South Korea and ceaselessly stage provocative military exercises with puppets to invade the North under the pretext of "security of the Olympic games" and thus threaten the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and lead the situation to the brink of a war.

The Japanese reactionaries revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism, in an attempt to realize the broken daydream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists'

policy of war, patronize and support the traitor No Tae-u, strengthen the political and military tieup with the puppets and obstruct the reunification of Korea in every way.

The traitor No Tae-u is committing all sorts of treacherous acts to prolong his remaining days by clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters, deliberately exacerbating the situation on the Korean peninsula and scheming to ignite a war against the North in league with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

MINJU CHOSON stresses that as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are left intact, the ardent desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification cannot be realized. The aggressors and traitors should be punished, stresses the daily.

**International Organ Issues Bulletin on Kwangju**  
*SK0206154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1506 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea published its Bulletin No. 2 of the May issue on May 25.

The bulletin carries an editorial entitled "Result of Kwangju", an article "Let Us Support the Proposal for Holding North-South Student Talks" and a report of the formation of national preparatory committees for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in different countries, the gist of a "joint statement on Korea" adopted at an international conference on the role of public circles in solving regional disputes, a report of the participation of trade unions leaders of different countries in the worldwide signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea, etc.

Noting that a recent initiative of South Korean students on holding North-South student talks is a clear manifestation of the South Korean people's strong desire for national reconciliation and reunification, which cannot be repressed, the editorial of the bulletin calls upon the world's people to intensify the movement of international solidarity with the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Saying that the international liaison committee welcomes and extends full support to the initiative for North-South student talks, the bulletin appeals to all youth and student organizations of the world to support it.

It also demands the South Korean authorities to refrain from barring students' initiative, discontinue suppressing them and abrogate all draconic laws.



**Paper on No's 'Crackdown' on Students**  
*SK0306053088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0530 GMT 3 Jun 88

["Last-Ditch Effort of the Doomed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Friday comments on the No Tae-u group's crackdown on South Korean students and people.

The puppets on May 30 mobilized 40 companies of police to abort a rally of students in Seoul urging the invocation of the right to investigate into state administration for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident. Earlier, they checked with large police [as received] an all-people march for punishing the mastermind in the Kwangju bloodbath and denouncing the United States.

This "general demonstration of strength" in South Korea has taken place since the No Tae-u military gang on May 27 ordered "officials concerned with public peace" to "put an end" to the continued protests in Seoul and other cities.

The paper says in a signed commentary: the No Tae-u group brands as an "illegal one" and "disturbance" the struggle of the South Korean students and people for the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju massacre and for dialogue for reunification and co-hosting of the Olympics. This, however, is a sophism to justify its violent suppression.

It says: The group cracks down with tear gas and police truncheons on the people by branding them as "seditious elements" because they raised a just demand. This is, the commentary stresses, a violent disturbance and imprudent action of the traitors who want neither democratic development nor reunification.

The reckless sabre-rattling of the No Tae-u group shows that its lot is getting worse due to the people's strong anti-American, anti-fascist struggle.

**No Tae-u's Address to Assembly Criticized**  
*SK0106052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0516 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today print commentaries which note that the traitor No Tae-u, addressing the "opening session" of the 13th puppet National Assembly on May 30, spoke ill of the North and volubly talked about "dialogue and harmony," trying hard to key up the people with a fine-sounding wordage like "democratic development" and "a successful staging of Olympics."

NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary entitled "verbal attempts of the dictator to defuse the crisis" says this is a vivid revelation of the criminal intention to

suppress the patriotic democratic forces under the cloak of "Democracy" and "Olympics" and thus bring under control the "power" crisis and extend the military government.

Noting that the traitor No Tae-u was lost to shame in advocating "reconciliation-oriented policy," the commentary says:

The puppet gave the lie to his talk about "reconciliation-oriented policy" when he announced that the righteous patriotic struggle of students and people would be dealt with by "law" and "order," branding it as "riotous act."

While describing it as the "first and foremost task" to break down the barrier of national division, No hurled malicious slanders against the North's system and harped on the same tune of separatists. This fully betrays his true color as a traitor who gives no thought to the future destiny of the nation but bars South Korean people's discourse on reunification and seeks confrontation in the North-South relations.

MINJU CHOSON says the rign role of the traitor No Tae-u is nothing but a desperate cry of the very one isolated and rejected by the people, whose doom looms not distant.

**Daily on No Tae-u's 'Commitments to Democracy'**  
*SK3105101888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009*  
GMT 31 May 88

["Yesterday and Today of 'Commitments'—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the "commitments to democracy" of the traitor No Tae-u, stresses that the method of rule has been more intellectualized since the emergence of a new dictator.

Recalling that at the "inauguration ceremony" in February last, the traitor No Tae-u said "the time was over when the repression by force was pronounced and tortures were committed in secret rooms," he would follow "democracy advocated by the people" and put an end to the "political interference by soldiers," the paper notes:

His advertisement was a sheer lie. It was made clear only by the fact that he made such a jargon after he formed a puppet cabinet whose key posts were held by fascists of military origin and, in a partial "cabinet reshuffle" less than three months later, replaced the "minister of home affairs" of civil origin with a military fascist. And the "political interference by soldiers" he promised to eliminate has expanded rather than being terminated or reduced.

The "regime" taken over by the puppets was a military fascist one which originated from the bayonet-brandishing of the military coup and the traitor No Tae-u himself is a



military gangster who had played a title role in the military coup d'etat and the enforcement of the military rule, eating at the same table with the former dictator.

The "security planning board" and other fascist ruling machines and the "National Security Law," "Social Security Law" and other fascist laws remain in force and there is no change in the method of rule.

In spite of repeated "commitments to democracy", the lack of political rights is daily becoming worse as a result of the crackdown upon the student movements, the alienation moves against and political persecution of dissidents, the continued arrests and political trials. The old evils gave way to the new ones. In other words, nothing has changed.

How many times No Tae-u may spin out sugar-coated words about "democratic politics", he is a swindler and hypocrite who has no intention, qualification or ability to put it into practice.

It is foolish to talk about social stability while leaving misrule and tyranny, the main cause for unrest, intact.

**No Viewed as Turning Back on Farmers**  
*SK0306045988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0447 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u on May 31 appeared in Kwanhang-ri No 2., Chongnam-myon, Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, and went about putting on a show of transplanting rice, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day, he revealed his crafty intention to beat the farmers on the back while caressing their chins. He told the farmers "the U.S. request for the import of beef" could not be unconditionally refused and he would enforce a "policy of turning to the stock-breeding farm houses" the interests from selling the imported U.S. beef.

Thus he made it plain that his "promise" not to "open the market to agricultural and livestock products" and "not allow the "import of beef" was a lie and a slogan for propaganda purpose to rig his election as president".

The traitor No Tae-u turned his back on the farmers long ago.

Yet he had the cheek to appear before the farmers and said he would pursue a "policy" of turning the interests from the imported U.S. beef to "stock-breeding farm houses." In this he sought to lull the farmers' protest by deceiving them and curry favor with his U.S. master and prolong his remaining days with the latter's backing.

**Rice Planting Completed Successfully**  
*SK3105045988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0449 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Rice-transplanting was successfully completed on May 30 all over the country, save some cold areas.

Its completion in a vast area a whole week earlier than last year firmly assures a bounteous harvest of rice this year.

This success is a powerful demonstration of the advantages of our socialist rural economy system and the enormous vitality of the great chuche method of farming and the vast potential of mechanization which has reached a fairly high level under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

From early spring the cooperative farms nursed sturdy rice seedlings by tending the seedling beds with good care as demanded by the chuche method of farming and kept the tractors, rice-transplanting machines and other machines fully ready.

They worked out meticulous transplanting plans for each day and each plot and transplanted rice in 12 to 14 per cent of the entire paddy fields daily when the work rose to the highest tide.

The rural districts around Pyongyang headed the list of the finishers by raising the operation rate of the rice-transplanting machines, while keeping harrowing and seedling-plucking ahead of transplanting.

The villages in the west coastal plain areas such as the Chaenyong, Yonbaek, Yongchon and Yotsamcholli plains carried out rice-transplanting at lightning speed by fully mechanising rice-transplanting this year.

Having completed transplanting, the cooperative farms are pulling their full weight on weeding, fertilizing and paddy water control.

**Maize Transplanting Completed 29 May**  
*SK3005104788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1041 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—A maize transplanting had been completed in all rural communities of Korea as of May 29.

Agricultural working people in all parts of the country finished the maize transplanting in the rightest season which may boost per hectare yield most and thus provided a firm guarantee for bumper harvest this year.

Surmounting unfavourable spring weather conditions and making an effective use of the irrigation system, water sprinkling equipment for dry field irrigation and establishments for use of ground water which have already been provided, the rural communities in North

and South Hwanghae and North and South Pyongan provinces rapidly finished the maize transplanting than usual in quality. [sentence as received]

In particular, the speed of maize transplanting in North Hwanghae province is 1.5-2 times that of last year. South Hamgyong province, Pyongyang and Nampo municipalities transplanted maize qualitatively in a short period in right season by thoroughly complying with the requirement of the chuche method of farming and making a general mobilization of man-power and machines.

All rural communities which have completed maize transplanting in vast areas are now making an effective use of various kinds of irrigation setups and feeding the maize fields with water so that maize may strike roots deeply, while actively hastening weeding.

**VNS Commentary on No Tae-u, Olympics**  
*SK0206083888 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 29 May 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] No Tae-u spewed gibberish at a national security meeting at Chongwadae on 27 May attended by Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae, ministers of relevant ministries and other national security officials, and the chiefs of staff of the three services of the armed forces. At the meeting No Tae-u stressed the reestablishment of the security policy, raving that since the North is eagerly waiting for a chance to provoke the obstruction the Olympics, the security situation on the Korean peninsula today is more serious than ever before.

This outburst by No Tae-u is an absurd challenge designed to shift the blame onto the North for the aggravation of tension, an intolerable challenge to the opinion of our people and international community who desire the alleviation of tension and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and treachery against the masses in the North and the South and the international community, which desire the cohosting of the Olympics.

As you know, tension is heightening on the Korean peninsula not because of someone's nonexistent scheme to obstruct the Olympics, but because of the arms buildup and provocative maneuvers of the No Tae-u ring and the U.S. and Japanese rulers.

The North has made consistent efforts to realize the cohosting of the Olympics so that this international sports festival may help ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and open a phase favorable to national reunification. This is welcomed not only by our people, but by the international community, as well. Therefore, if the No Tae-u ring desired to realize the cohosting of the Olympics, it would not be difficult to achieve. It is, therefore, an intolerable crime that traitor No Tae-u stubbornly opposes the cohosting of the Olympics and is

hell bent on inspiring North-South confrontation to abuse the Olympics for his impure political purpose of creating an international environment favorable to fixing division.

What angers us, in particular, is that No Tae-u raved at the national security meeting that preventing violence by radical forces in the country is the absolute requisite to ensuring the security and success of the Olympics. This reveals the scheme to suppress our people's just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by force of arms. The anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle vigorously waged by the masses of all walks of life and students across the country is a just patriotic and nation-loving struggle that speaks for the will and aspirations of all the people and it is far from a crime. Nevertheless, No Tae-u is scheming to suppress this from the security point of view, babbling about violence by radical forces. This is an outburst that reveals his murderous nature and his nature as a military hooligan.

Although traitor No Tae-u raves that he has no intention of using the security issue for political purposes, he intends to suppress the people's just struggle under the pretext of national security. This is intolerable. Traitor No Tae-u is scheming to create an international environment favorable to fixing division in the direction of two Koreas by conducting commotion of anticommunist confrontation and stepping up fascist suppression, thereby smoothly hosting the Olympics, and to sustain his filthy life under the protection of the United States, but our people will never tolerate this. Our people will step up the struggle to oppose the No Tae-u ring's criminal maneuvers to abuse the Olympics for the impure political purpose of fixing division, and will wage a daring and just struggle as a pannational movement for independence, democracy, and reunification in the face of any fascist suppression.

Through the struggle, our people will certainly put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in this land, overthrow the pro-U.S. No Tae-u military dictatorship, and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

### South Korea

**Prime Minister Proposes Talks With North**  
*SK0306022088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea Friday proposed high-level talks with North Korea to discuss the North's participation in the Seoul Olympic games as well as personnel exchanges and the resumption of the stalled inter-Korean dialogue.

South Korean Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae, in his letter released by chief government spokesman Chong Han-mo, suggested to his North Korean counterpart Yi Kun-mo that the two countries hold the talks between high-level authorities either in Seoul or Pyongyang by the end of this month.



Yi proposed that each side send a five-member delegation headed by a cabinet minister.

Yi said in the letter that he proposes the talks to speedily dispel the mistrust...and thus to lay the groundwork for peaceful unification.

He said the proposed talks should be able to discuss the North's participation with the South in the Seoul Olympics and personnel exchange including politicians, businessmen, journalists, religious leaders, artists, writers, athletes, scholars and students.

Yi also said the talks should discuss ways to facilitate the resumption of the existing but stalled inter-Korean dialogue such as the Red Cross talks, the economic talks and the inter-parliamentary talks.

If both the South and the North just adhere to the view that they are one and the same nation, I believe that such issues can be resolved smoothly and without any difficulty, thus paving the way for unification, Yi said.

He said that not only the Korean people but all nations of the world ardently hope the Seoul Olympics will serve as a catalyst to bring together not only the East and West, but also the South and the North.

I believe we must make every possible effort to see that the North will participate in the forthcoming Olympics together with us so that it will be a pan-national festivity, he said.

Yi went on to say that the South and the North have had various forms of dialogue on a number of occasions, producing some limited results. This, however, has been far from satisfactory.

Blaming the failure of the past inter-Korean dialogue on the mutual distrust and a lack of a firm perception of the Korean people as a single national family with one root, Yi said, it is imperative, above all, to build trust through exchanges and cooperation.

He said, it is self-evident that increasing trust will naturally defuse tension between the South and the North and restore family bonds, thereby speeding the arrival of the day of unification.

Meanwhile, the chief government spokesman said South Korea notified North Korea on May 31 through the inter-Korean hot line that it would deliver the prime minister's letter at the truce village of Panmunjom on Friday.

He said, however, that the North refused to receive the letter, criticizing the South for refusing earlier to receive its letter proposing a conference between South and North Korean students.

#### Text of Prime Minister's Yi Letter

SK0306022288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0100 GMT 3 Jun 88

["Text" of letter from Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae to Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council; read by Chong Han-mo, minister of culture and information—live]

[Text] To Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council:

It is indeed heartbreaking that the trial of division has not been overcome, even now, when nearly a half century has passed since our nation was divided into North and South. Thus, the historic task is given us for achieving peaceful reunification at an early date.

In the past, our fellow countrymen lived in the era of bitter grief and deep regret amid antagonism and confrontation, being separated into North and South. Such history of division left a stain on our nation's 5,000-year history.

I believe we should no longer put off efforts to create a new history as a reunified people by eradicating such an unfortunate past at an early date.

In the past, the North and the South held dialogues many times in various forms and attained some partial fruition; however, such fruition was not satisfactory. I think the reason for this is that the North and the South distrusted each other and failed to firmly develop the consciousness that they are the common national body grown from the same root.

In order to eliminate the distrust that has accumulated between the North and the South, efforts to promote trust through exchanges and cooperation as the same people are important. It is clear that if mutual trust is promoted, tension between the North and the South naturally will be removed, national ties will be recovered, and the path for peaceful reunification will draw near.

Furthermore, with the approach of the 24th Seoul Olympics which will be held in our country for the first time in our history, not only our fellow countrymen but also all nations of the world earnestly wish that this Olympics will be the site for harmony between East and West and a turning point for reconciliation between the North and the South.

To meet these expectations and desires at home and abroad, I think we should exert all possible efforts up to the last moment to make the games a national festival by realizing North-South joint participation in them.

Proceeding from this point of view, I cordially propose to hold at an early date talks between high-level North-South officials to eliminate distrust, which blocks the road to peaceful unification, and to pave the way to peaceful unification.



At the talks between high-level authorities of the North and South, they will be able to discuss the question of realizing North-South joint participation in the 24th Seoul Olympics; the question of realizing exchanges between politicians, economists, journalists, religious figures, cultural figures, artists, athletic figures, scholars, and students in the North and South; the question of arranging the resumption of existing dialogues, such as the Red Cross talks, economic talks, and parliamentary talks, which were pursued amid the expectations of the whole nation; and other questions to be put forth by the two sides.

I am convinced that these questions can be settled smoothly without any difficulties; and, eventually, this will provide a stepping stone to create a new step toward unification, only if the North and South adopt a stand that they are the same nation.

I hope that the talks will be held at an early date; and I think it is desirable that the first talks be held in June this year, if possible, either in Seoul or in Pyongyang.

It will be desirable for the two sides to form delegations of approximately 5 members, with a ministerial-level person as a senior delegate.

I expect your affirmative response to my proposal.

[Signed] Yi Hyon-chae, ROK prime minister

[Dated] 3 June 1988

#### Government Clarifies Reunification Issue

SK2006011388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Debate on Inter-Korea Issue"]

[Text] The government yesterday clarified its intention to largely enable people to widen their debate of the territorial unification issue, while calling upon them to recognize the government-sponsored channel of dialogue as the sole means of inter-Korea contact in the days ahead. At the same time, the government is expected to drastically increase access enjoyed by people from varied walks of life to its data and information concerning North Korea and other Communist zones to the maximum possible extent.

To this end, an ad hoc committee will be set up within the government to exclusively deal with related administrative matters, including the necessary legal arrangements.

The package of administrative guidelines on unification affairs were contained in a statement issued by the government, following a Cabinet meeting in which the participants seem to have closely weighed the possibility of taking a realistic, forward-moving approach to the inter-Korea debates and contacts matching the ongoing democratic reforms.

Culture-Information Minister Chong Han-mo, who is currently government spokesman, further stressed in the statement that the government will make sustained efforts for the promotion of exchange of both personnel and materials between the two divided halves of the country. Inter-Korea personnel exchanges will cover figures from various social circles, including politicians, industrialists, journalists, cultural and artistic people, sportsmen, scholars and students, according to the guidelines.

As is admitted, as far as unification is concerned, it has had to be sought under the initiative of the government. Thus people have considered it a taboo to positively talk about inter-Korea affairs.

Under the swiftly changing sociopolitical circumstances, with the nation now directed toward the goal of democratization, however, the government can hardly be allowed to administer inter-Korea affairs exclusively and compel the general public as well as opposition forces to feel a sense of estrangement.

Nevertheless, as is stressed in the inter-Korea guidelines, it is considered most reasonable that the debate on unification affairs should be conducted within the framework of maintaining constitutional order, and abiding by the existing law concerned.

By doing so, the nation will be able to prevent people from being exposed to any excessive confusion and disorder that may well result with the liberalization of unification discussions, particularly among radical students and other youths.

In the process of formulating the government's unification policies, responsible administrators are called upon to concentrate differing opinions from varied social circles, as far as they are found to be productive and in the interests of the homogeneous Korean people on both sides of the country in the long run.

From this perspective, the formation of inter-Korea policy, which should be based on national consensus, is one thing, and the positive and untiring government efforts through the single government channel of dialogue to implement unification measures thus mapped out are another.

In other words, the government should be given a free hand to strenuously push through the unification policy once it is duly finalized, without being disturbed by the disorderly mushrooming of channels for inter-Korea dialogue sought by different social segments.

At this juncture, what immediately worries us is none other than the prospect that the Pyongyang hierarchy will take advantage of our drastic shift in unification approach hereafter to intensify its propaganda blasts at home and in the international community, timed with the conceivable social disturbances in the South, expectable with our excessive zeal for national unification.

**Minister Gives Explanation**

SK0306020788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Chief policy-makers of the ruling and opposition parties were briefed on the government's decision to open debates on unification issue prior to the announcement of a statement to that effect by Culture-Information Minister Chong Han-mo yesterday.

The briefing on unification and current South-North relations was given by Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku.

Chief policy-makers of the ruling and three opposition parties called upon the government to make data and materials on the unification issue publicly available.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, state minister for political affairs, also attended the briefing at a downtown Seoul hotel.

Unification Minister Yi promised that his office would comply with demands for materials on North Korea from political parties.

The party officials are Rep. Yi Han-tong of the Democratic Justice Party, Chong Tae-chol of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Hwang Pyong-tae of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Yong-hwan of the New Democratic Republican Party.

Unification Minister Yi also said that the defense minister will brief the three opposition parties on current security and defense affairs prior to the opening of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly slated for next Friday.

Advance briefings by the administration to the opposition on major state affairs was promised by President No Tae-u.

After the briefing, the chief policymakers of the four parties agreed to change the name of the house foreign affairs committee to foreign and unification affairs committee.

**Chong Han-mo on Contact**

SK0306020188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The government should be the single channel for contact with north Korea, Minister of Culture and Information Chong Han-mo said yesterday.

He also said debate on unification will be liberalized and public access to information about north Korea increased.

To promote "healthy discussions" on unification, a special government unit will be established to revise relevant laws and regulations, he announced.

Chong warned, however, that debate on unification must be conducted on the basis of constitutional order and within the framework of the existing laws.

The government has decided to energize healthy discussions on unification "pursuant to the June 29, 1987, declaration (of democratic reforms) and the basic policy of democratization," he said.

Chong, who also acts as the government spokesman read the statement after it was approved by the cabinet.

"The opinions of experts from various walks of life and representatives of authoritative private organizations will be reflected in this process," Chong said.

He stressed that debate on unification must be clearly distinguished from implementation of the nation's unification policy.

"At present, the south and the north remain locked in sharp confrontations, and their relations are almost totally severed. What is more, north Korea is maintaining a regimented monolithic system.

"In light of such realities, it is necessary, from the standpoint of the national interest, for the government to function as the single channel for making proposals to north Korea or having contacts with them," Chong said.

"In this regard, the recent attempts of some persons to make proposals directly to the north over the head of the government or to contact them is not helpful to healthy debate on unification or to the substantive improvement of south-north relations and ought to be stopped as a matter of course."

The government will continue efforts to induce north Korea to participate in the Seoul Olympics and end the south-north confrontation, Chong said.

"There is a consensus among all citizens that the Seoul Olympics should be not only an occasion for East-West reconciliation but also a grand festival of national harmony.

"Accordingly, the administration has been making multi-faceted efforts through various routes since the 24th Olympics was awarded to Seoul to induce the participation of the north in the Seoul Olympics with us to make it a grand national festival. Such efforts will be continued in the days to come," Chong said.

He stressed that the government will "actively and earnestly" endeavor to end south-north confrontation and lay the groundwork for peaceful unification.

"To advance the goal of national unification, it is essential to promote an exchange of goods and services, as well as of people from all walks of life, including politicians, businessmen, journalists, artists, writers, athletes, scholars and students," Chong said.

**Reunification Debate Initiative Examined**  
*SK0306003688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0009 GMT 3 Jun 88

["News Analysis" by Kim Tae-yong]

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government Thursday liberalized public debate on reunification of the divided Korean peninsula ending the taboo on such discussions in effect since 1948 when the first government was established in the South.

Culture and Information Minister Chong Han-mo, announcing the the government's position on the debate of unifying the divided country, said, the government will allow public debate on reunification within the framework of the existing laws.

Chong said, however, that the government must remain the sole channel for contacts with the North, clarifying that it will not allow any attempt by some dissidents and students to make direct contact with the North.

Reunification has become one of the top current issues in South Korea in recent months.

Last April, South Korean student activists proposed to North Korean students that a meeting of South and North Korean students be held on June 10. The government has said, however, that it will not allow such a meeting.

The Korean peninsula has been divided into the communist North and capitalist South by the United States and the Soviet Union since 1945 when the two superpowers, ending World War II, liberated the peninsula from Japanese colonial rule.

North and South Korea fought a fratricidal war in 1950-53, and a precarious truce has maintained the peace ever since.

During the past 40 years, the government has discouraged, if not prohibited, public debate on unification and any challenge from the people of the government's unification policies.

On May 11, a number of dissidents urged the presidents of South and North Korea to immediately resume negotiations to bring the two sides together in the Seoul Olympics slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Last month, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung proposed talks between political parties of both Koreas on co-hosting the Seoul Olympic games.

Kim soon dropped his call, however, faced with a barrage of criticism from the government, sports leaders and even some opposition figures.

Following such proposals, the government has examined ways to accept the exploding demands from the opposition camp, dissidents and radical students for freer debate on reunification while not damaging the government's initiative in implementing reunification policies.

On May 28, President No Tae-u agreed with opposition leaders to liberalize reunification debates. The opposition camp, which has demanded liberalization, won more than half the National Assembly seats in the April 26 parliamentary elections.

In Thursday's announcement, Chong said the government will continue its all-out efforts through various channels to make the Olympics the scene for reconciliation of the west and east as well as a grand festival of the Korean people with both South and North Korea participating.

In 1981, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) selected Seoul as host of the 1988 summer Olympics. North Korea, however, has announced that it will boycott the Seoul games unless it can be a co-host.

The IOC and the South Korean Government have said co-hosting the games is out of the question but the IOC has offered to let the North stage five events if it takes part in the Seoul Games and drops the co-hosting demand.

North Korean leader Kim Il-song said last week that North Korea will not take part in the Olympics because its participation would condone a two-Korea policy.

A record 161 countries are expected to participate in the Seoul games.

Until recently, hundreds of student activists and dissidents have held demonstrations calling for the co-hosting of the Seoul Olympics and reunification of the peninsula. Their response to the government's measure remains to be seen.

The government is expected to listen to a wide range of views from people from all walks of life before drawing up concrete measures in the process of establishing its reunification policy.

**Samaranch Willing To Visit North Korea**  
*SK0306022388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch said yesterday he was willing to visit North Korea in a last-ditch effort to get the Communist nation to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games.

However, he said, "I will go to North Korea on its invitation only, and one more, that is, only when I can meet with the head of state."



"That is because I want to go there with brighter prospect to have them compete in the Seoul Games," the IOC head told a press conference he held at Kimpo International Airport prior to his departure after a four-day visit here.

He also said "I repeat my willingness to immediately answer any invitation to visit North Korea to meet the head of state (Kim Il-song) in order to discuss with him all possibilities for the North Korean athletes to be present in Seoul, while South Korean counterparts would participate in the events organized by Pyongyang."

The world's sports leader's option came during his meeting with four political leaders in response to suggestions from Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil of the New Republican Democratic Party.

Also on hand at the breakfast meeting hosted by Samaranch were Yun Kil-chung of the Democratic Justice Party, Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee president Pak Se-chik and Korean IOC member Kim Un-yong.

During the planeside conference, he also urged all those in charge to do their best in "this period when all tensions in the world seem to ease, to contribute to this very important development in the international relations, thus fulfilling the aims of the Olympic Movement."

Asked about whether or not the Olympic non-participants can dispatch their journalists to the Seoul Games, he said, "If they participate in the Games, accreditation cards will be issued for them. But if not, no accreditation card."

Touching on the security problem, the IOC president said that the issue does not concern the IOC. It is at the hands of the organizing committee. The IOC does give some advances or make appropriate suggestions to the organizers.

"But not a nation nor a city did prepare for the Games so perfectly in Olympic history," he said.

During the breakfast meeting, Kim Yong-sam, reportedly emphasized that Pyongyang's participation will make the Seoul Games a great change for South-North reconciliation on the Korean peninsula.

The IOC president made clear that the IOC can no longer allow the North to stage more than five sports in Pyongyang, driving a wedge on Pyongyang's demand for hosting more of the games.

The substance of the breakfast talks were release by each party head after the meeting.

Samaranch reportedly said Pyongyang must guarantee free travel through the truce village for more than 28,000 athletes, sports officials, journalists and plain travellers

before accepting the hosting of the IOC-proposed five sports of games—women's volleyball, table tennis, some preliminary games in the soccer competition, archery and cycling.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung said after the meeting "I expressed my deep concern over possible terrorists acts before, during and after the Olympics."

He quoted Samaranch as saying that precautionary steps must be taken particularly "before" the Games, adding that terrorists may not commit acts of folly during the Games as the Soviet Union and China are to dispatch their athletes to Seoul.

Samaranch also promised to arrange a meeting between 11 IOC executive members and Korean political leaders just before or during the Seoul Games.

Kim Yong-sam told Samaranch that "the Seoul government must propose South-North sports talks to ensure the North's competition in the Seoul Games." During the two-hour talk, Samaranch said he had visited Pyongyang twice and sought cooperation from leaders of the Soviet Union and China for their good offices in getting the participation of the North.

But the efforts were turned down by the North. An IOC vice president, who is a Mexican, once visited Pyongyang via China through the intermediation of Cuban leader Fidel Castro. But his talks with North Korean leader Kim got nowhere, Samaranch was quoted as saying.

The IOC president further said the international organization had initially planned to allow the North to host four events in Pyongyang but at the recommendation of the East European nations, it increased the number to five. But Pyongyang rejected the IOC proposal, he said.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung said the Olympics in Seoul should be an occasion for promoting peace and friendship by Pyongyang's boycott will further deepen South-North antagonism. "The North's boycott is said and tragic."

Later in the afternoon, Samaranch met with five dissidents and students at the Shilla Hotel for about 20 minutes.

The IOC president was quoted as having promised to make his best to make the upcoming Olympics as a forum for the South-North harmony, adding that he would visit Pyongyang if he is granted an entry visa, according to one of the participants.

On Wednesday, dissident organizations and religious circles sent an open letter yesterday to Samaranch promoting a meeting to discuss the possibility of co-hosting the Summer Games by Seoul and Pyongyang.

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan said in the letter the forthcoming Games should be an occasion for the South and the North to bring about permanent peace on the Korean peninsula.

**Protesters Denounce Samaranch**  
SK0306005788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in  
English 3 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Riot police broke up an anti-Olympic protest and detained about 100 radical students yesterday near a hotel where the International Olympic Committee chief was staying.

The protesters smashed several windows of a building near the Hotel Shilla.

The students tried to march toward the hotel where IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch was meeting with opposition leaders, police sources said.

Protesters denounced Samaranch for saying that Communist north Korea cannot co-host the Seoul Olympics, the sources said. The Games begin Sept. 1 in Seoul.

**DJP Chairman on North's Participation**  
SK0306015388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in  
English 3 Jun 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Last-minute effort"]

[Text] The DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung said that the ruling party will make a "last-minute effort" to induce north Korea to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

Pressed by reporters to specify it, Yun replied, "All I can say here is 'wait-and see.'"

The ruling party's No. 2 man made the remarks after meeting the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch over breakfast yesterday at Seoul's Shilla Hotel.

Adding to the curiosity of the press, he said, "It is not a time to stick to the past. We should try to develop a practical, mutually beneficial relationship with north."

Yun added that he knew the government is making every effort to make Pyongyang come to Seoul this fall through all available channels.

He said that Samaranch told him that he will soon visit Pyongyang to meet Kim Il-sung.

**Communist Bloc To Refuse To Pay Olympic Tax**  
SK3005012188 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN  
in Korean 29 May 88 p 2

[Seoul-AFP/YONHAP]

[Text] Communist bloc nations, including the Soviet Union, will refuse to pay the defense tax to be imposed on various facilities and services during the Seoul Olympics slated for this fall, thus attracting the people's attention.

On 27 May, a high-ranking official of the Preparatory Committee for the Seoul Olympics revealed that broadcasters from the Soviet Union and East Europe who are participating in the World Broadcasters Meeting [WBM], now being held in Seoul under the auspices of the Korean Broadcasting Corporation, strongly opposed paying the 10 percent tax that will be imposed on electric charges and telecommunications charges for use as part of South Korea's defense expenses, thus embarrassing the relevant officials of the Preparatory Committee for the Olympics.

The official also noted that a representative of the Soviet Union who is attending in this meeting stated to the Preparatory Committee for the Seoul Olympics that communist nations have no reason to pay for the procurement of weapons and equipment by a military that is "staging exercises to fight against communists."

Responding to this, a source of the Preparatory Committee for the Seoul Olympics stressed that everyone should pay the defense tax and the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries cannot be the exception.

The broadcasting stations from these nations are members of the East European Broadcasting League and are to pay a total of 3 million dollars for the right to broadcast the games and events of the Seoul Olympics. North Korea is also a member of this organization.

It has been learned that South Korea is going to assess the defense tax on all participating countries in the Seoul Olympics during the period from 17 September to 2 October.

The WBM is being held at the Seoul Sheraton Hotel from 25 May attended by 220 working-level representatives from about 60 broadcasting organizations in 40 countries, including the IOC. Broadcasting leagues from each nation of the world and individual broadcasting stations will inspect the final-stage preparations for the Olympics.

**Security Heightened Against Japanese Red Army**  
SK0306064688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0626 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—Seoul's Kimpo International Airport and Korean Air (KAL) have stepped up their vigilance against a possible attempt by four Japanese Red Army members to enter Korea, following a tip to KAL by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), sources at the airport and KAL said Friday.



The sources said the FBI recently informed KAL that four Japanese Red Army members—Tanaka Kiti, Furukata Yukihiko, Kataoka Yoshihiro and Sato Hiroshi—might sneak into South Korea in an attempt to commit terrorist acts against the Seoul Olympics.

KAL has instructed all domestic and overseas branches to check closely to determine if any of the four attempt to reserve a seat or board a flight, the sources said.

The FBI obtained the names of the Red Army members during questioning of Yu Kikumura, another Japanese Red Army member. Kikumura was arrested in the United States on April 20.

**Japanese Deported From Kimpo**  
*SK0206003388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0045 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—Satoshi Shinohara, a Japanese known for his involvement in terrorist activities 20 years ago, was deported from South Korea Tuesday one hour after his arrival at Kimpo International Airport here aboard a Japan Air Lines (JAL) airliner, the port authority said.

The authority said Satoshi committed terrorist activities in Japan 20 years ago and was recently reported as an international terrorist to the Korean National Police headquarters by Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization).

Satoshi, 40, who flew to Seoul aboard JAL flight No 951 at 1:30 pm Tuesday, was discovered to be the same person reported by Interpol when his name was put into a computer at the Kimpo immigration office. He was sent back to Japan aboard JAL flight 952 one hour later, according to the port authority.

Satoshi, carrying only a suitcase weighing four kilograms, had a Japanese passport containing a South Korean entry visa issued on May 25 by the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, the authority said.

He had reserved a seat aboard a JAL flight to leave Korea after a planned five-day stay in Seoul, the authority said. Korean police reported the incident to the Japanese police and requested they investigate him upon his arrival to determine whether he was involved in possible terrorism against the Seoul Olympics slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2, the port authority said.

Meanwhile, Korean police are maintaining a strict security readiness in and around the nation's airports and harbors to prevent terrorists from infiltrating into the country.

**Foreign Ministry on U.S.-USSR Summit**  
*SK0206121488 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1207 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Foreign Ministry spokesman Thursday indirectly called upon North Korea to promote exchanges and constructive cooperations with South Korea in an effort to build up mutual faith.

While commenting on the just-ended U.S.-Soviet summit, spokesman Kim Hang-kyong said, without naming North Korea directly, that it was desirable for all parties engaged in mutual distrust and antagonism to make effort to build up mutual faith in view of the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have come to step up bilateral contacts to promote mutual exchanges.

The spokesman said the summit between the two giant countries has provided a useful opportunity for the improvement of the international order and the promotion of the global peace.

The spokesman said that he hoped the two super powers continue bilateral consultations sincerely with a view to promoting world peace. He also hoped that the peace efforts of the two giant powers be a factor conducive to the safe and successful staging of the Seoul Olympics in September.

**Government Considering New Kwangju Measures**  
*SK0306085088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0829 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—In a major policy shift, the government of President No Tae-u plans to disclose the records of military operations during the 1980 civil uprising in the southwestern provincial capital city of Kwangju, a highly placed source in the government party said Friday.

The government is also considering the possibility of military officers testifying before a parliamentary ad hoc committee, to be formed shortly for probes into the uprising, according to the source.

The source said both the government and its party are considering the disclosure of the military records and testimony of military officers before the parliamentary ad hoc committee in a bid to leave no room for doubts by providing equal opportunity for testimony by both the accusers and the accused.

With the records of the military operations, we will re-examine the situations at that time by hour and by date, he added.

Opposition parties, dissidents and Kwangju citizens have charged that excessive military actions triggered the bloody clashes between the then martial law forces and



the demonstrators leaving 191 people killed by official count and thousands of others injured in what has been described as one of the worst tragedies in the country's modern history.

The then martial law commander also admitted the excessiveness of some actions involved in the military operations aimed at suppressing the civil uprising when he was filing a written testimony at an ad hoc commission for national reconciliation organized early this year by No, then president-elect.

The government and its party will not be able to reject parliamentary ad hoc committee's demands for testimony by the then military officers involved and the in-house records of the military operations during the 10-day uprising, the source said.

In addition, the source said the government and its party are seriously considering reenacting scenes of the uprising with commanders and soldiers of the then martial law forces and Kwangju citizens participating in a bid to determine where and how the soldiers and citizens acted during the uprising and what caused the incident.

Reenactment of the uprising scenes, however, will not be possible without the cooperation of the opposition parties and Kwangju citizens because it may provoke the emotions of citizens, he said.

The government party, which was stripped of its parliamentary majority by the three opposition parties in the April legislative elections, has bowed to an opposition demand to form a special committee in the new national assembly to determine the truth behind the uprising.

In a sharp departure from the position held by the authoritarian government of his predecessor, President No redefined the uprising as a part of the efforts for democratization and pledged to pay compensation to the victims and their families.

However, No and his government have opposed a reinvestigation of the incident, contending that such a probe would not be conducive to national reconciliation.

On May 17, 1980, the then military-controlled government expanded martial law nationwide and arrested a number of dissidents, including Kim Tae-chung, which triggered massive anti-government demonstrations by students in Kwangju, the capital city of Kim's home province and political stronghold.

Paratroopers sent into the city the next day to join the martial law forces reportedly beat, stabbed, and later opened fire on demonstrators, which led to bloody clashes.

Students and citizens subsequently armed themselves with weapons and vehicles they obtained from government arsenals, drove out the martial law forces and took

control of the city. the martial law forces returned, however, and regained control of the city by suppressing the demonstrators nine days later.

**No's First 100 Days in Office Assessed**  
*SK0306085788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0737 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—Friday marks the 100th day since the Sixth Republic of President No Tae-u was inaugurated on Feb. 25.

For the No government, which set sail under the banner of democratization and a departure from authoritarianism, the past 100 days have been a time of continued rough sailing, due to a number of challenges.

One problem facing the new administration has been the massive scandal involving Chon Kyong-hwan, the younger brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan. The younger Chon was arrested for his involvement in irregularities committed during his leadership of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement).

The administration also suffered a setback when the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) failed to win a majority of National Assembly seats in the April 26 general elections. The DJP's defeat marked the first time in the four-decade history of Korea's parliamentary politics that the ruling party has lost its majority in parliament.

Despite such challenges, political observers say the No government has managed to complete the groundwork for No's five-year term.

It may seem premature to evaluate the new government's accomplishments over such a short period of time but observers say that No has shown an ability to handle crises in a smooth manner.

No has adopted a series of reconciliatory measures in beginning the era of politics through dialogue and compromise, while deliberately distancing himself from the Fifth Republic of Chon Tu-hwan.

Since his inauguration, No has stressed that politics should be in accordance with the people's wishes.

The president has revealed the goals and basic directions of the Sixth Republic on several occasions—administration in accordance with the people's wishes, practice of democracy, clean government, an honest president and national reconciliation.

No's government has declared that unilateral government and rule by force, as practiced during the past four decades, has come to an end with the advent of the Sixth Republic.

Outwardly, there have been many changes in the new administration's style. The new government has said that abuse of power as well as authoritarian rule have disappeared and that it is studying ways to prevent intelligence agencies from intervening in politics.

It seems obvious that the first 100 days of the Sixth Republic show that it is quite different from the Fifth Republic, but major problems still remain including the opposition's demand for a reinvestigation into the 1980 Kwangju uprising, a probe into the alleged irregularities of the Fifth Republic and balanced development of various regions.

Once the Seoul Olympics end in October, the biggest hurdle confronting no will be the strengthened opposition.

The ruling party's minority status in the national assembly will be a great burden for No in executing his policies, posing a challenge to political stability.

The opposition camp is also expected to step up political offensives after the Olympics on such crucial issues as a confidence vote on No's performance.

Despite the problems facing it, the ruling camp remains optimistic about the future political situation.

If the government copes with the problems squarely and conducts politics of dialogue, there will be no cause for concern.

**Intelligence Services Withdrawn From Assembly**  
*SK0206020588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
2 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Agents of government intelligence services were withdrawn from the National Assembly some 10 days ago, it was learned yesterday.

Yi Yang-u, secretary general of the Assembly, reported to a meeting of floor leaders of the three opposition parties in the Assembly that agents of the Agency for National Security Planning and other government intelligence organs had withdrawn from the Assembly building.

Yi told the three opposition floor leaders that the secretariat of the Assembly has also cancelled the entry passes issued to the members of intelligence agencies and other administration authorities.

The secretary general also said that he would not issue entry cards for anyone without prior understanding from the floor leaders of the ruling and three opposition parties.

The NSP, Defense Security Command, the prosecution, national Police Headquarters Seoul City Police and Justice Ministry have stationed their agents in the Assembly to collect information on activities of politicians.

The activities of those agents in the Assembly has been criticized by the opposition designed for political maneuverings or surveillance of political institutions.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, demanded upon the inauguration of the 13th National Assembly Monday that those agents stop their activities of political surveillance.

Their offices and wiretapping equipment should be removed from the Assembly, Kim urged.

He had threatened to adopt a resolution in the Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the agents from the Assembly unless his demands were met by the ruling camp.

**Farmers Request Curbs on Farm Product Imports**  
*SK0306005688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0050 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—Farmers' representatives across Korea called on the government Friday to curb imports of agricultural products.

Heads of agricultural cooperatives representing 10 million people asserted that the government's plan to increase imports of U.S. farm products is inappropriate considering that Korea's trade deficits in the agricultural sector exceed 500 million U.S. dollars a year.

The increase in agricultural product imports from the United States is designed to shift the burden of Korea's overall trade surplus with the United States, which stems from an increase in industrial good exports, to Korean farmers, they said.

They urged that the government restrain imports of agricultural products as much as possible, except for items which are in short supply domestically.

The cooperative representatives also organized a committee to counter the increase in imports of agricultural products.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

**Former Deputy Premier Not To Join New UMNO**  
*BK0206115788 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1118 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Former Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said Thursday he will not join Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's political party, which replaced a 41-year-old movement that has been declared unlawful by the courts.

In a press statement, Musa also discounted the possibility of him teaming up with former Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who is garnering support among the Malays to "revive" the United Malays National Organization (UMNO).

Musa, 54, said he had no alternative because, while he feels that Malay unity is the all-important criterion, both sides persist in taking "extreme" positions and are not willing to compromise.

UMNO, the main partner in the ruling coalition, was deregistered in February following a suit by 11 party members who challenged the 1987 party polls in which Mahathir retained the presidency in a straight fight with Razaleigh while Musa, then aligned with Razaleigh, lost the deputy presidency to current Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba.

Mahathir soon after formed UMNO Baru (New UMNO) which is on a drive to gather a majority of the old UMNO's 1.4 million members. Razaleigh, meanwhile, is asking the members to await the outcome of appeals and suits filed in the courts aimed at annulling UMNO's deregistration.

Musa said he had made "appeals after appeals" for the unity of the Malays but unfortunately the spirit of "musyawarah" (consultation) was not accepted by either side.

This had resulted in the Malay community becoming more seriously divided, he said.

Musa, who was earlier appointed chairman of an UMNO Baru division in his home state of Johor, said that based on these factors, he decided to give up the post.

On whether this meant the end of his political career, he said: "I would prefer it to happen in a way I believe is the most honorable".

However, he said, as a former leader of the old UMNO and a former deputy prime minister, he will continue to offer his contributions towards efforts to restore the unity of the Malays, without siding with any party.

He explained he had previously called on members of the old UMNO to support Mahathir in his efforts to form UMNO Baru as he felt this was the only way to preserve unity among the Malays.

He did not want to see UMNO Baru using only the name of the old party but functioning as a totally new body serving the interests of a limited group of Malays only.

Musa also expressed concern over the situation facing the judiciary. The head of the judiciary, Salleh Abas, has been suspended pending an inquiry by a tribunal into possible misconduct.

This followed a letter Salleh had written to the Malaysian king over remarks Mahathir had made about the judiciary. Mahathir said the king took exception to the letter and wanted Salleh to be replaced as lord president [chief judge] of the Supreme Court.

**Supreme Court Chief Judge Wants Open Tribunal**  
*BK0206102588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT*  
2 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 2 (AFP)—The head of Malaysia's judiciary, Salleh Abas, called Thursday for the public to be admitted to the tribunal he is to face into allegations of misconduct.

Judge Salleh, 58, was suspended as lord president [chief judge] of the Supreme Court pending an enquiry by a judicial tribunal after Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said Malaysia's King Iskander had objected to a letter the judge sent him.

Judge Salleh told reporters that the public was entitled to know the reasons if he was found unfit to perform the functions of lord president of the Supreme Court.

"I hope that the hearing before the tribunal will be a public hearing," he said, adding that the tribunal must consist of persons of high judicial standing.

"As a matter of fairness and justice, the tribunal should be appointed as soon as possible so that it may enter into the reference quickly and make its recommendation (to the king)," Judge Salleh said.

Saying he had retained Bar Council Chairman Raja Aziz Addruse to defend him, the judge refused to make any further statement until he appeared before the tribunal.

**Editorial Discusses Tribunal**  
*BK0206125088 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES*  
in English 31 May 88 p 8

[Editorial: "A matter of honour"]

[Text] The decision by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to appoint a tribunal to hear charges against Lord President [chief judge] Tun Mohamed Salleh Abas must have come



as a shock to a large number of people. This is understandable as he is the head of one of the three branches of Government. It is also the first time in the country's history that the head of the Judiciary is being called upon to explain his conduct.

The Lord President has said that the aim of the tribunal is to remove him from office, presumably on the grounds of misbehaviour. He said this could be the result of a letter he wrote to the King and the Rulers in connection with allegations that he had expressed partiality in respect of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] cases. Whatever the charges, the Lord President must know that his action, like anybody else, irrespective of his station in life, is subject to equal scrutiny.

No matter how shocked one might have been on hearing the news, one would certainly expect a judge of Tun Salleh's stature to accept the decision and await the outcome. After all, this is no kangaroo court. The tribunal will be made up of his fellow judges. So, it came as a surprise when he almost immediately upon being told of the move threw in the towel and applied for leave with the view of going on early retirement, saying that it was in the interest of the judiciary that he did so. It was more surprising when he changed his mind a day later and declared that he would face the tribunal because, in his words, to do otherwise would be detrimental to the standing of the judiciary and quite adverse to the interests of the nation.

This may sound like an unfair indictment, but surely a judge with his wisdom and training would weigh carefully the pros and cons of an issue before making a decision and stick by it. Justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done—and decisively. This has to be one of the hallmarks of our justices. We cannot have a judge shuffling his feet on the bench.

In this case, Tun Salleh was called upon to make what was perhaps the biggest decision of his career and involving his own future as well. The case in point relates to the fundamentals of justice. He could have asked for more time, if he was not already given sufficient time, to come to a decision. After all, it is quite normal for judges to delay judgment so that they have enough time to carefully and judiciously consider their verdict. But instead, Tun Salleh had opted to give his decision the very next day after he was told of his suspension. In his second letter to the Prime Minister he indicated quite clearly that the decision was made in haste at a time when he was in a state of shock upon being told of the King's decision.

It was only after careful reflection, he wrote in his second letter, that he came to the conclusion that he should not resign and instead be scrutinised by the tribunal. On its part, the Government does not have to reconsider its earlier decision to accept Tun Salleh's application for all

leave due to him and subsequently to retire early. This decision in itself is a gesture of the Government's respect for Tun Salleh in his capacity as the most senior judicial figure in the country.

### Cambodia

**Heng Samrin Issues Children's Day Message**  
*BK0306021588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[1 June message of KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin on 38th anniversary of International Children's Day—recorded]

[Text] Beloved young boys and young girls: Today, like the children all over the world, our Cambodian children are joyously celebrating the 38th anniversary of the 1 June International Children's Day. I would like to join all of you in marking this 1 June International Children's Day and to convey to all our Cambodian children my most cordial feelings of love and affection. I wish all of you the best of health, great intelligence, and success in this school year and wish you will make many great achievements useful to your families and motherland.

The 38th anniversary of the International Children's Day of 1 June is celebrated at a time when our Cambodian revolution is developing powerfully, winning one victory after another. These victories were possible thanks to the small but sharp strength of all of you in addition to the large and firm strength of our Cambodian revolution. Tens of thousands of young children have taken and are taking part massively in educational as well as social activities, in persuading the misled persons into returning to their families and the revolution's fold, in implementing the "three don'ts and one do", in participating in production efforts, and so on.

I sincerely hail and praise your great efforts and good feats. I hope your achievements will further grow.

Dear children, through your excellent achievements and the Cambodian children's right to live, our party and government as well as our people have been making vigorous efforts to give you a good education and good health in a move to ensure a brilliant future for all of you. However, your aspirations and your needs have not yet been totally fulfilled. For example, we still do not have a school in every locality; school materials are in short supply; medicines and children's hospitals are few in number. In particular, we still do not have vocational schools to train you from your young ages.

In light of this situation and in order to form new socialist children as well as to deserve being the guardians who really care for the brilliant future of our children, our party, authorities at all levels, and mass organizations, especially the youth unions and youth associations must pay closer attention to and greater

efforts in striving to meet the needs of the children. Special attention must be paid to the orphans, particularly the children of dead and disabled soldiers, of widowed mothers, and so on.

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of International Children's Day, I would like to recommend to all young children, especially the Young Pioneers, to link yourselves to hard work, to listen to and emulate the good teachings and examples of your instructors, parents, relatives, and friends, and to study hard and develop solidarity, contributing definitely to alleviating the tasks of your parents, helping in taking care of your home, cattle, orchards, and crops, taking part in growing vegetables and flowers, cleaning backyards, raising fowl, and so on.

The Young Pioneers organizations must contribute to assisting the families of dead and disabled soldiers and contribute to the defense of their respective localities, must strive to learn from the examples of the spirit of proletarian international solidarity displayed by the Vietnamese Army volunteers who have come to help our country, and must develop good relations with foreign young pioneers to deserve being members of the JNEA [expansion unknown] organization.

I hope that you will bring in more achievements in your increasing work activities to welcome the 10th anniversary of our great victory of 7 January. I take this opportunity to convey my joyous feelings and warm and deep thanks for all attention, support, and assistance to the children of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union and all children in the world for blue skies filled with an uninterrupted laughter for all children on earth.

Once again, I wish you the best of health and great intelligence. I also join you with tenderness, affection, and satisfaction in expressing confidence in the radiant future of our motherland.

**Bou Thang Receives New Soviet Ambassador**  
*BK0306010588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 88*

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, cordially received at the cabinet of the Council of Ministers on the morning of 2 June Comrade Khamidulin, who was recently appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Cambodia.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Bou Thang warmly welcomed the comrade ambassador's mission to the PRK. He said he was convinced it would be crowned with new successes in strengthening and expanding the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries in the interest of peace and socialism.

On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, Comrade Bou Thang welcomed the summit meeting in Moscow between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, regarding it as a contribution toward forming a genuine basis for the total eradication of nuclear arms and important elimination of conventional weapons before the end of this century. And this, he said, may help all peoples find new ways and avoid the use of violence in resolving regional and international conflicts.

In his reply, Comrade Khamidulin informed Comrade Bou Thang of the situation in the Soviet Union which is busy with implementing reforms in all fields. The comrade ambassador also reaffirmed the support of the Soviet party, government, and people for the PRK Defense Ministry's announcement about the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in 1988, saying that this showed the real development and all-around sturdiness of the PRK, particularly the capacity of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces to effectively assume the duty of defending their own motherland. The comrade ambassador pledged to do his utmost in fulfilling his diplomatic mission in Cambodia to help ceaselessly strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries.

**'Vietnamization' of Heng Samrin Forces Viewed**  
*BK0206140588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 88*

[Political commentary: "The Policy To Vietnamize the Heng Samrin Army"]

[Text] Last week, the Hanoi Vietnamese declared that they will pull out 50,000 of their troops from Cambodia before the end of 1988 and leave another 50,000 in the country. Vietnam also affirmed that Vietnamese commanders will be withdrawn and Vietnamese soldiers left under the command of the Heng Samrin army.

This announced Vietnamese troop pullout, although it is not yet sure whether this will be a genuine pullout or just a theatrical farce, has already been welcomed by some who are eager to see Vietnam pulling out its forces from Cambodia. Whether Vietnam will withdraw from Cambodia or not is one issue. The issue which makes international opinion suspicious is Vietnam's statement that the remaining Vietnamese troops will be put under the command of Vietnam's puppet regime. This is really ridiculous. Who would believe that Vietnam was willing to arm and send its citizens to die in Cambodia only to be under the control of the Heng Samrin puppets? This is an impossible thing.

Therefore, let us try to see what is Vietnam's intention in making such a statement. A few days after Vietnam announced this troop pullout, the Heng Samrin regime



received orders from Vietnam to say that once Vietnamese troops are pulled out, if the Heng Samrin regime is in a situation in which it is threatened by resistance forces, the Heng Samrin regime will sign an agreement requesting the Vietnamese to return to Cambodia. This point alone shows us that what Vietnam and Heng Samrin do in this troop pullout farce does not seem to be coordinated in the way Vietnam wants. It is so easy to see through this act.

When Vietnam says it is pulling out its forces it claims that the Heng Samrin forces are strong enough and capable of defending themselves. It also says it will completely withdraw even if the Cambodian issue cannot be resolved through political means. How come the Heng Samrin regime now says this? Is this out of fear that Cambodian youths, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, would desert the regime? Or is this something said in advance to show that Vietnam will not pull out its troops from Cambodia? Another possibility in this Vietnamese statement is that Vietnam really wants to Vietnamize the Heng Samrin forces. Vietnam's statement that it will pull out its forces under the Heng Samrin regime is, on the one hand, to elevate Heng Samrin to make people believe that the war is an internal one among Cambodians and not a war of aggression. And on the other, it is a trick to infiltrate Vietnamese soldiers into the Heng Samrin forces and disguise them as Heng Samrin soldiers; and when there is no longer any pressure from the world, Vietnam can change these forces back to Vietnamese troops and boldly eliminate the real Heng Samrin soldiers, as the north Vietnamese did with the Viet Cong or as other communists used to do. This is the trick of military Vietnamization in Cambodia.

Vietnam is very good at using tricks. However, these are outdated ones from the late Ho Chi Minh. The world is well aware of these tricks. These will be defeated by the resistance forces and will certainly be smashed beforehand by soldiers in the Heng Samrin forces because VOK [Voice of the Khmer] still does not believe that all Cambodian compatriots in the Heng Samrin ranks will betray Cambodia's national interests by allowing Vietnam to use this kind of trick.

**People 'Reject' SRV Troop Withdrawal Plan**  
BK0206071288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army  
of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT  
1 Jun 88

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Expose the Hanoi Enemy Aggressors' Troop Withdrawal Maneuver"]

[Text] After hearing the news broadcast by the Vietnamese radio and its Phnom Penh puppet radio that Vietnam would withdraw 50,000 troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people have indignantly rejected this announcement pointing out that the Vietnamese aggressors have not once withdrawn a single soldier from Cambodia. On the contrary, over the past 10 years, the

Vietnamese have successively sent fresh troops to Cambodia to make up for the losses inflicted on them by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea every season, every month, and every day.

Our people have rejected this mendacious, deceptive troop withdrawal trick of the Vietnamese aggressors, giving as proof two pieces of evidence:

First, our people said they have never witnessed an actual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from their positions, even during the noisy publicity campaign showing troop withdrawals in Phnom Penh. They add that when Vietnamese troops were smashed by our National Army, they would flee their positions helter-skelter and take refuge in other positions.

Our people analyzed these two pieces of evidence in these terms: Vietnam has announced troop withdrawals annually since 1982. Every year, it has announced that it withdrew 10,000 troops. In 1987, it said it withdrew 15,000. In the beginning of 1988, it said it withdrew 20,000 more. Therefore, a little bit of arithmetic shows that Vietnam has withdrawn a total of 85,000 troops from Cambodia. Now, it says it will withdraw another 50,000 troops. To sum it all up, Vietnam would have to withdraw 150,000 troops, meaning that there would be no more Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil, for Vietnam has repeatedly asserted that it only has 120,000 troops in Cambodia. So, since 1982, Vietnam will have withdrawn even more troops than it claims to have in Cambodia. Therefore, how could Vietnam say that it will place the remaining half of its troops under the puppet command?

Just citing these pieces of evidence, it becomes obvious that Vietnam has lied.

What will actually happen in Cambodia is that the Vietnamese aggressors will remain there and continue to loot, arrest, and massacre our Cambodian people everywhere and every day. Therefore, the Cambodian people—the victims of all kinds of misery and suffering imposed every day by the aggressor Vietnamese troops—want to categorically and most indignantly reject the above-mentioned mendacious, deceptive troop withdrawal maneuver by the Vietnamese aggressors.

At the same time, the entire Cambodian people would like to appeal to all friendly countries, near and far, all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries; and people the world over not to be taken in by the mendacious, deceptive propaganda of the aggressor Hanoi enemy authorities about their so-called withdrawal of 50,000 troops, and to continue supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle against these expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously and consistently, to continue putting pressure on the Hanoi authorities in all fields without relenting or allowing any chance for them to restore their current deteriorating situation, and to continue pressing the Vietnamese more vigorously and consistently until they are forced to sit at the negotiating table with the



CGDK in order to settle the Cambodian problem politically, by immediately and unconditionally withdrawing all their troops in Cambodia. The Cambodian people clearly hold that only in this way can the Cambodian problem be settled fairly and the Cambodian people exercise their sacred right to manage their own affairs without any external interference or pressure.

**VONADK Carries Roundup of May Battles**  
*BK0206053288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Jun 88*

["Roundup of Results of Attacks To Destroy the Fighting Forces and To Repeatedly Scatter and Destroy the Village and Commune Administrative Networks and Townships of the Vietnamese Enemy in May 1988 on Battlefields Throughout the Country"]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 48 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 41 others wounded for a total of 89 casualties; 12 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 101 killed and 97 wounded for a total of 198 casualties.  
3. Samlot battlefield: 169 killed and 157 wounded for a total of 326 casualties.  
4. Pailin battlefield: 326 killed and 288 wounded for a total of 614 casualties.  
5. South Sisophon battlefield: 62 killed and 74 wounded for a total of 136 casualties.  
6. North Sisophon battlefield: 172 killed and 194 wounded for a total of 366 casualties; 41 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
7. Battlefield around Battambang Town: 163 killed and 173 wounded for a total of 336 casualties; 45 Vietnamese village and 3 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
8. Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 45 killed and 55 wounded for a total of 100 casualties.  
9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 58 killed and 28 wounded for a total of 86 casualties; 2 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
10. Kompong Thom battlefield: 33 killed and 42 wounded for a total of 75 casualties; 60 Vietnamese village and 3 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
11. Kompong Cham battlefield: 25 killed and 21 wounded for a total of 46 casualties; 72 Vietnamese village and 1 commune administrative networks and 1 township scattered and destroyed.  
12. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 42 killed and 47 wounded for a total of 89 casualties; 56 Vietnamese village and 1 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
13. Kompong Chnang battlefield: 54 killed and 21 wounded for a total of 75 casualties; 67 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
14. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 34 killed and 29 wounded for a total of 63 casualties; 47 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

15. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 27 killed and 32 wounded for a total of 59 casualties; 60 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
16. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 9 killed and 2 wounded for a total of 11 casualties; 10 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
17. Southwest battlefield: 54 killed and 81 wounded for a total of 135 casualties; 65 Vietnamese village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.  
18. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 7 killed and 10 wounded for a total of 17 casualties; 23 Vietnamese village and 3 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed.

In sum, we killed 1,429 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 1,392 others for a total of 2,821 casualties and scattered and destroyed Vietnamese administrative networks in 560 villages, 11 communes, and 1 township.

**SRV T-54 Tank Destroyed on Pailin Battlefield**  
*BK0306020188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 June 88*

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 29 May, a Vietnamese T-54 tank hit our landmine near a coffee plantation [on Pailin battlefield]. We destroyed the tank, a tank-mounted 100-mm gun, 5 AK's, and a RPD; and killed 4 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 9 others. [passage omitted]

**Indonesia**

**SRV Plan To Withdraw 50,000 Troops Hailed**  
*BK0306095188 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 May 88 p 5*

[Editorial: "A Sign of Goodwill"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Government has broadcast a statement that it will withdraw 50,000 troops from Cambodia in the period running from June until the end of this year. This has drawn attention and can be studied thoroughly.

There are views that after the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, Vietnam should do likewise in Cambodia. Apparently, it is too naive to draw such a comparison because the Soviet Union is not Vietnam, although both of them are socialist-communist countries, share similar views, and help each other. The context of their problems is different.

Nevertheless, Vietnam's decision to announce its intention is significant. Our foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said that Indonesia would welcome this if it was truly designed to settle the Cambodian issue. The Indonesian

stand is firm. Whatever is done that will positively contribute to settlement of the Cambodian issue must be viewed as good and positive.

In our opinion, Vietnam's decision to withdraw 50,000 troops is a purely Vietnamese idea, not influenced by anybody, and was planned long in advance. In general terms, this can be linked to the process of settling the Cambodian issue. However, we must also be realistic because settlement of the Cambodian issue requires political approaches through cautious, thorough, and sensitive stages. The main stage will be the Jakarta meeting.

Because of this, we tend to view the withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia primarily as a sign of Vietnam's goodwill toward the Jakarta meeting and a sign of Vietnam's approval of and hopes for the meeting. Whether or not the Jakarta meeting succeeds will determine Vietnam's next steps toward developments in the Cambodian issue.

Indonesia, as host of the informal meeting, must be able to take advantage of this signal. Thus, what Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said is indeed correct, and Indonesia must try to take advantage of the signal as quickly as possible because Vietnam continues to entrust the informal meeting to Indonesia under the joint Indonesian-Vietnamese communique signed in Ho Chi Minh City last July. Thus, our Department of Foreign Affairs should no longer be skeptical about the signal and must do everything necessary to meet the hopes. There should no longer be doubts in taking the initiative to ensure that the informal meeting is held so that there will be better alternatives for settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Accordingly, the Jakarta meeting will implicitly generate a great, significant momentum. Various aspects can be monitored, measured, studied, and analyzed to anticipate a situation with a view to realizing hopes for the settlement of the Cambodian issue—something dreamed of for a long time.

Of course, Vietnam, which has demonstrated this goodwill, must also be ready to take convincing steps regarding the troop withdrawal to prevent those wishing to keep the informal meeting from unleashing the wrong ideas or assumptions, and not to give those against it a chance to foil the meeting.

In short, Vietnam and Indonesia have steps to take and obligations to fulfill under the spirit of the Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, communique. It is necessary and realistic for the two sides to immediately play their respective roles under the spirit of the consensus.

**Minister Calls for Vigilance Against Communism**  
*BK0306070988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] The coordinating minister for politics and security, Sudomo, has again stressed the need to enhance vigilance against the 30 September Movement of the

Indonesian Communist Party and its elements, which continue to pose a latent danger. Coordinating Minister Sudomo said this to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon soon after chairing a communication forum between the coordinating minister for politics and security and first echelon officials of the departments under the authority of the coordinating minister for politics and security. These officials draw up policies in their respective departments. The first communication forum is aimed at enhancing ministerial-level coordination. The communication forum concluded that the current situation is dynamic and under control and there are no alarming events in spite of problems such as manpower.

### Laos

**Kaysone Phomvihane Receives PRK Delegation**  
*BK0306104188 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 3 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers received here on June 2nd a visiting delegation of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) led by its head Yos Son, who is also member of the PRPK CC.

At the cordial meeting Kaysone Phomvihane valued the past and present Lao-Kampuchean relations which are instrumental to the consolidation of the special cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

International issues of mutual interests were also discussed at the talk.

The Kampuchean delegation was accompanied by Soulivong Phasithidet, deputy head of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the LPRP CC.

Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to Laos, was also present at the meeting.

### Briefs

#### Joint French Investment

Vientiane, June 2 (OANA-KPL)—The service for industry of Vientiane Prefecture plans to authorize a French company to jointly invest in various fields of business undertakings on the basis of mutual benefit. The plan is specified in the minutes of the meeting signed on May 30 between the Service for Industry of Vientiane Prefecture and the Intergra Company of France. According to the minutes, future investment between the two sides will cover the fields of industry and trade, tourism and the establishment of joint venture enterprises. An agreement elaborating detailed provisions shall be signed following the feasibility study. The signatories to the minutes were Khongpheng Southavong, head of the service for industry of Vientiane capital and Michel Doumeng, chairman



of the directorate board of the company. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane capital, Phao Bounnaphon and Dr Somphavan Inthavong, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. [Text] [BK0206104688 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 2 Jun 88 BK]

## Philippines

**Portion of Base Rent To Go to Military Budget**  
HK0206070788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 2 Jun 88 pp 1, 9

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] For the first time next year, the military-assistance portion of the compensation package the United States pays for its military bases in the country would be considered part of the budget for the Armed Forces and defense department.

Field units and commands, as well as different agencies of the defense-military establishment, may also draw directly from seven banks their specific budget allocations, and not have to be bothered by bureaucracy that winds up to the General Headquarters or the defense secretary's office.

These twin reform measures in the administration of the defense budget would hopefully spell "transparency" and "efficiency," budget Undersecretary Benjamin Diokno told the CHRONICLE.

The military aid due from the bases—equivalent to the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMSC) portions of the bases compensation package—amounts to about P180 million (or \$85 million) a year.

Since the U.S. started paying for the bases nine years ago, this amount has always been counted as "off the budget" or apart from the funds allotted to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and defense department by the National Government.

Moreover, no thorough audit of the amount—estimated by the U.S. embassy at \$313.3 million or P6.266 billion for 1986-88—has yet been conducted. Chairman Eufemio Domingo of the Commission on Audit [COA] told the CHRONICLE that the amount had been administered directly by the defense department. It has never been subjected to COA audit, unlike the Economic Support Fund (ESF) portion of the bases compensation package, he said.

The "direct transactions" scheme prepared for military field units/commands and defense agencies will run on its first year this year. However, its full launching has been programmed for 1989.

Three of the authorized depositaries of the defense budget are government banks—Philippine National Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines, and Land Bank. The four others are the nation's top private commercial banks—Far East Bank, Metrobank, United Coconut Planters Bank and Bank of the Philippine Islands.

Domingo explained the banks are under no obligation to pay government interest on the deposits. However, neither would they charge service fees. As agreed upon, the banks are supposed to retain at least 75 percent of the deposits, money would be readily available anytime. [sentence as published]

Certain policy issues in transition put the defense budget proposal under question, however.

The AFP-defense department has sought to increase its P18.09-billion current-year budget to P27.34 billion next year, or by 51.12 percent, with policy on these issues still unclear or undergoing legislation.

For instance:

—The AFP has requested P732 million, of which P722 million will pay for the P500 a month salary of each of the 100,000 draftees of the Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit (Cafgu). President Aquino has authorized the Cafgu's formation when she abolished the Civilian Home Defense Forces in an executive order.

Yet the CHDF still receives this year P115 million for its remaining 45,000 men. It is not clear, too, the CHDF will remain an expenditure item, even as Congress has yet to authorize funds for the Cafgu in 1988, in a supplemental budget request submitted recently by the defense department.

—P3.89 billion has been sought for the Constabulary that is due to be phased out within an 18-month period that is as yet unspecified.

The Integrated National Police, on the other hand, has proposed a P5.72 billion allocation although Congress has also to decide on a Cabinet bill and nine other bills formalizing the creation of the Philippine National Police.

—P4.41 million has been allotted this year for the "rehabilitation of dissident returnees" and nothing has been asked for the same item next year. Whether the program will be discontinued is not yet clear, although the President has announced that the amnesty program that lapsed in March will no longer be extended.

—The AFP General Headquarters [GHQ] has requested an increase in its personal-services cost to cover the "additional 200 military personnel to fill up the GHQ operating units shortage."



**President Aquino's Options on Bases Viewed**  
*HK0306082388 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR*  
*in English 2 Jun 88 p 6*

[By Gaspar Balthazar of INTERCO PRESS]

[Text] President Aquino is fast losing her options on the bases issue. This fact is not "sinking in" fast enough in the administration, but certain Filipino diplomats and legislators are privately concerned over the marked shrinkage of President Aquino's leverage in the bases negotiations.

The position assumed by the Philippine panel in the bilateral review of the Philippine-American military bases agreement to the effect that, if the United States pays the right price, its military facilities can remain in the Philippines, removes the major premise of mutual security from the agreement and the mutual defense accord between the two countries.

With that position, President Aquino is stopped from invoking considerations of bilateral and regional security in future negotiations with the U.S. government. And any agreement on the retention of such facilities is thereby reduced to a bare-faced real estate transaction.

The anti-nuclear Senate resolution, if passed by the House of Representatives, would pose a critical problem to President Aquino: sign or veto the legislation. If she signs the bill into law, it certainly would further erode her bargaining position in future negotiations with the United States. If she vetoes the bill, would Congress have the guts or the votes to override her veto?

The objection of the U.S. government to the Senate anti-nuclear bill also is understandable from the standpoint of the established American official policy and practice of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on any U.S. military craft or installation.

A Philippine anti-nuclear law such as that envisaged in the Senate bill, would leave President Aquino with no bases negotiations to undertake with the U.S. government.

Such a law would, without doubt, dramatically delimit her options with respect to the whole range of Philippine-American relations. It cannot be overemphasized that the bases issue cannot be viewed in isolation from the whole complex of security arrangements between the Philippines and the United States and the system of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Remove the bases agreement from the picture, and the whole mechanism of the mutual defense pact between the Philippines and the United States is thrown helplessly out of kilter. It must be underscored that the bases agreement is the nerve center of the scheme of Philippine-American mutual defense.

Philippine trade with the United States, U.S. economic and technical assistance to the Philippines, and other aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries are inextricably linked with bilateral security relations.

Within two years, the Aquino administration has received from the United States assistance to the extent of three-quarters of \$1 billion, which represents 30 percent of the total aid extended to Manila by Washington over three decades. The Philippines' export trade is in the doldrums, but it enjoys a yearly trade surplus of \$640 million with the United States.

Some administration officials argue that the United States would extend aid to the Philippines, with or without bases. The logical question arises: To what extent would the United States give aid to the Philippines in the absence of mutual security interests?

Surely, President Aquino's options are dwindling.

**Study Says Bases Not Vital to Investment**  
*HK0206065788 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
*2 Jun 88 pp 1, 11*

[By Patricia L. Adversario]

[Text] Contrary to statements made by U.S. officials, foreign investors do not think that a stable economy or an attractive investment climate mainly hinges on the continued stay of the U.S. military facilities here.

A survey of 18 multinational companies [MNC] operating in the Philippines as well as interviews with close to 50 potential foreign investors last year showed that although "the continued presence of the U.S. bases matters to foreign investors," it is "less important" to them than the economic indicators.

The survey results were reported in a paper authored by Jose Mario I. Cuyegkeng, head of the economic forecasting unit of the Center for Research and Communication [CRC] and Jose Noel M. Mendoza of CRC's Institute of International and Strategic Studies. The paper, "Can We Afford the Bases," was released this week.

Survey results showed that of all 11 economic factors mentioned in the survey, the bases ranked 10th in importance. Of 10 political factors, the bases factor ranked only six.

Indicators such as the size and growth potential of the domestic market, the rate of return on investments, labor militancy, access to foreign exchange and local financing were considered more important than the bases, the survey said.

The survey was conducted in April 1987 among 75 MNCs drawn from the top 1,000 corporations. Interviews with potential foreign investors (mostly Americans) were made till the latter part of last year.

Of the 18 firms which responded, 13 were U.S. multinationals while five were European MNCs. The names of the firms were held in confidence.

The five economic factors considered most important to American and European MNCs were: the size and growth potential of the domestic market, the profit rate, the existence of restrictions on equity participation, access to foreign exchange and the stability of the labor force.

The top five political factors listed by the MNCs were: a nationalist Congress hostile to foreign investments, the communist insurgency, labor militancy, coup attempts, and massive electoral fraud and violence (the survey was made before the congressional and local elections). The withdrawal of the bases ranked sixth.

Investment factors apparently bore more weight as around 72 percent said the MNCs would still maintain their present operations even after the pullout of the bases. Only 11 percent said they would discontinue their operations, while only 17 percent of those surveyed said they would reduce their investment exposure by 10 percent-30 percent.

"We conclude, therefore that as long as the economic fundamentals are in place and internal problems (e.g., the political climate, the insurgency, and labor militancy) are addressed by the government, foreign investments will continue to pour in," said Cuyekeng and Mendoza.

Karel Ehrnreich, head of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, confirmed this when he said that European firms—which account for some 20 percent of the total Central Bank [CB]-approved direct foreign investments of \$2.731 billion as of 1986—intend to stay on even if the U.S. bases pull out of the country.

Cuyekeng and Mendoza's survey also found that foreign investments have continued to come in and have not adopted a wait-and-see stance on the results of the ongoing review of the military bases agreement.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt last April said that the "successful outcome" of the base review talks is an element that potential American investors are keeping in mind. He said the American business community is counting on "our ability to mutually work out the continuation of these (bases) arrangements."

Citing government figures, the authors said foreign equity investments have increased from P804 million in January-March 1987 to P5.5 billion during the same period this year.

Domestic investments rose by 251 percent while official credits, sources said. [sentence as published] These include grants, low-cost official credits and medium and long-term funds from multilateral institutions, foreign banks and foreign governments.

In 1989, the GIR [Gross International Reserves] may be boosted by new borrowings from commercial creditors, sources added. New infusions based on the United States-initiated "Mini-Marshall plan" can also help raise the reserves level.

CB sources said the level of reserves has to be pulled up as soon as possible so as not to lose the "momentum" of the economic recovery.

The government is confident of meeting the 6.3 percent growth target for this year set in the country's revised medium-term plan for 1988 to 1992. A revitalized economy, however, means that importations will continue to rise for the expansion of the production industries.

A comfortable level of reserves also helps the government maintain a stable peso-dollar rate. Any sharp fall in the GIR level prompts speculations on the foreign exchange rate, sources said.

The CB has been known to draw on its GIR to keep the value of the peso from deteriorating, as it did in late 1987 and early this year, when it intervened in the interbank foreign exchange trading.

When it wants to boost its reserves, the CB has been known to buy heavily at the foreign exchange market.

Meanwhile, the government has formed a committee composed of Cabinet members, congressional representatives and businessmen to draw up the Philippine response to the \$10 billion "Mini-Marshall Plan."

BUSINESS STAR sources said the general position of the government with regard to the plan is a "positive response." A formal reaction to the proposal will be drawn up soon by the multi-sectoral committee, sources noted.

The government expects the U.S.-initiated plan to bring in commitments of new funding not only from the U.S. but also from Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, Singapore and other "friendly countries."

Official sources said the plan is going on to the "serious level" of discussions although these are still on an informal basis. From its beginnings at the U.S. Congress as a proposal of U.S. Rep Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), it has turned into a serious proposal from the Reagan administration, sources noted.

Talks on the implementation of the Marshall Plan are ongoing between the U.S. Treasury Department and State Department, sources said. Officials of various foreign governments, especially those from Asia, have also indicated their willingness to help the Philippines by participating in the multi-billion aid plan.



**Study Shows Increased Opposition to Bases**  
HK0206044988 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0400 GMT 2 June 88

[Text] Opposition to the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country is said to be prevailing in the ongoing debate on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US Military Bases Agreement. This was revealed in a study by the Council of Foreign Relations.

The study shows that the opinions of those opposed to the military bases often dominate discussions and the so-called positive dimensions of the issue could not be presented. As a result the study says that the political climate between Manila and Washington could be affected.

**U.S. Said Facing 'Rising Tide' of Nationalism**  
HK0206084788 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 2 Jun 88 p 5

[By staff writer Philip M. Lustre Jr.]

[Text] The United States faces a rising tide of nationalist sentiments in the Philippines in its current campaign to retain its military installations here.

The opposition against the retention of U.S. military installations beyond 1991 is getting more pronounced in the halls of Congress, the "parliaments of the street," the political opposition and academics, and even in various public forums.

While President Aquino has yet to reveal the option she would take on the bases issue, various political leaders, with whom she shares power officially and unofficially, have openly assailed the continued U.S. military presence in the country.

Such critical stance has sent chilling signals to Washington that it would face difficulties to retain the U.S. bases here beyond the 1991 expiration of the Military Bases Agreement.

Indeed, the U.S. appeared in the losing end in the current propaganda battle, as it could hardly get across its message to the Filipino people without a corresponding answer from the anti-bases adherents.

Incidentally, the Soviet Union is gaining mileage in the local press, as enunciations of visiting Soviet leaders and embassy officials get printed or broadcast in local newspapers, television, and radio stations.

Within the Aquino government, the Senate takes the lead, as most senators have expressed opposition to a new bases treaty. In fact, majority of them, including opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, have publicly said they would not ratify a new treaty for the U.S. bases here.

The latest count shows 16 or 17 of the 23 senators opposed to such ratification. Even Senators Joseph Estrada and Ernesto Herrera of the conservative Trade Union Congress of the Philippines have joined the anti-bases campaign.

The senators manifested their nationalist and anti-U.S. stance when they recently approved the bill banning nuclear weapons in the country. This virtually renders Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base useless.

The bill does not just seek to implement the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons here; it manifests a new consciousness toward nationalism and nationhood.

"The rising anti-American sentiments in the country are the biggest obstacles for the U.S. to maintain and justify their continued military presence," Sen Aquilino Pimentel Jr. says. "The U.S. should see now the handwriting on the wall," adds Sen. Jose Lina Jr.

Pimentel and Lina say that the Senate has shown a new political will to oppose U.S. presence here, as manifested by the enactment of the antinuclear weapons bill and the senators' critical attitude toward the planned \$10 billion international aid program being spearheaded by the U.S.

Only Sen. John Henry Renner Osmena, an American mestizo, has openly advocated the retention of the U.S. bases in exchange for dole-outs, but he is getting unpopular for his perceived unpatriotic position.

For its part, Washington is showing its concern about the growing anti-U.S. sentiments intensely lobbying with key political figures and distributing propaganda materials to selected local personalities, including journalists.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt has been holding periodic one-one-one meetings or dinners with congressional leaders. But several senators have rebuffed his invitation for dinners, opting to talk to him in their respective offices, while Platt is reportedly hesitant to do.

The U.S. has taken the position that the U.S. bases here are a "deterrent" to potential regional conflict in the Asia-Pacific region, as they promote regional security.

Washington has also maintained that their continued presence has deterred alleged Soviet adventurism in the region-making the East Asian and Pacific region "one of the stable regions in the world today."

But Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has maintained that the U.S. bases do not serve the Philippine interest, only that of the U.S. Other Senators say their presence only makes the country a "magnet" for Soviet nuclear attack or counterattack.

In the House of Representatives, a number of congressmen have taken an anti-U.S. position despite the House's conservative orientation. Reps. Edcel Lagman,



Felicitio Payumo, Florencio Abad, Gregorio Andolana, and Venancio Garduce are among those who openly advocated the removal of the U.S. bases here.

The political opposition similarly manifested a critical attitude toward the U.S. bases. The Unladbayan [Nation Movers—National Movement for Economic Reconstruction and Survival] has urged the Aquino government to serve a notice of termination to Washington before the expiration of the Military Bases Agreement.

Several Unladbayan personalities like Vice President Salvador Laurel, Enrile, and business tycoon Enrique Zobel have openly advocated for the serving of such notice.

Cause-oriented groups, especially the nationalist and Left-leaning ones like the Anti-Bases Coalition, League of Filipino Students, No Nukes, have been holding periodic protest actions to keep the issue alive. They have also been lobbying for the enactment of the anti-nuclear weapons bill.

Indeed, these groups have demonstrated flexibility as they modified their earlier position for the outright abrogation of the bases agreement to a virtual no-extension position upon its expiration in 1991. Their game plan now consists of more protest demonstrations and political lobbying until the bases are finally removed.

In the academic community, the issue of the U.S. military bases is being thoroughly discussed. Many academicians have openly urged their removal in the name of national sovereignty.

**Businesses Reportedly Used To Check Clark**  
HK0106101588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] PC-INP chief Major General Ramon Montano has revealed that some CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA funds have been used to establish businesses around Clark Air Base in Angeles City. He said the CPP-NPA are using these business establishments to monitor the activities of U.S. servicemen in the base. This information was gathered from documents retrieved from rebel hideouts in Manila. He did not, however, mention the type of businesses the CPP-NPA are managing.

**Editorial on 'New Realities' of U.S. Ties**  
HK0206083988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial: "New Realities"—words in italics as published]

[Text] When Foreign Secretary Manglapus criticized the 36-year-old Mutual Defense Treaty the other day he was voicing out the increasingly widespread notion among Filipinos that Manila's current linkages to Washington have become more of a liability than a contributing factor to our country's stability.

At this stage of our development when a jealous sense of nationalism has emerged, the government defense arrangements with Washington is being perceived as a disturbing indication of Philippine subservience to the American superpower. No better symbol of Yankee Imperialism is there than the sprawling U.S. military bases here over which the Philippines has no practical control, despite the misleading euphemisms of treaty language. When combined with regular reports on *gringo* intervention in the country's internal affairs (ranging from coup plots to U.S. attempts to suppress the development of a truly Filipino pharmaceutical industry), the Philippines' image as an American client-state comes even more sharply into view.

This growing sensitivity to foreign meddling should not be attributed entirely to anti-government agitators: such reasoning only gives them far too much credit than they actually deserve. Moreover, minimizing this phenomenon as either artificial or passing merely prevents both Washington and Manila from responding to it intelligently. The fact is there are many things wrong about the Philippines' relationship with the United States. The sooner these are acknowledged, the quicker would both sides be able to forge a new arrangement that is truly equitable, genuinely respectful of either party's sensibilities and, perhaps, more lasting.

Among most Filipinos there is still a great store of goodwill for American and things American. Parallel to this, however, is a new-found determination for the Philippines to assert itself, to discard the myth of "special relations" with the United States and to finally occupy its rightful place in the community of sovereign nations.

Yet many U.S. officials have shown a woodenheaded reluctance to recognize, to borrow a phrase from Mr. Manglapus, these new realities in Filipinos' perception of America. Some of the emissaries Washington has dispatched here continue to behave in the same imperious and scornful manner of the old governor-generals which only fans the fire of blind ultra-nationalism. American policies, such as the one on nuclear weapons (to neither confirm nor deny questions raised even by a long-standing ally), serves to confirm suspicions that the U.S. government would readily resort to manipulation. And in failing to adopt U.S. foreign policy to the changed environment in a newly democratic Philippines, these officials are only making matters worse for themselves—and for the Philippine government which they expect to always see things *their way*.

**Opposition Criticizes Aquino Over Malaysia Rift**  
HK0106120183 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] has blamed President Aquino for the present rift between the Philippines and Malaysia. According to the opposition party, Mrs Aquino was weak in handling the Sabah issue, and Malaysia took advantage of this. GAD chairman

Francisco Tatad said the capture of Filipino fishermen by Malaysia could have been avoided if the government had taken a firm stand on the Sabah issue during the ASEAN summit.

[Begin Tatad recording in English] These provocations may have been encouraged by President Aquino's unfortunate bungling of the Sabah issue and the country's national security policy, which may have led the Mahathir government to assume that the Aquino administration is too weak to protect its national interest.

We, the Grand Alliance for Democracy, appeal to the Malaysian government to end its provocations, and we ask President Aquino to take all necessary steps to make sure that Kuala Lumpur indeed ends those provocations. [end recording]

**Group Calls on Malaysia to 'End Provocation'**  
BK0106130988 *Quezon City RPN 9 Television*  
in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] today called on the Malaysian Government to end its alleged provocation against the Philippines in connection with the Malaysian claim of rich fishing grounds in the south. The alliance also urged President Aquino to take all necessary steps to safeguard the integrity of the republic. Dodie Lacuna has more:

[Begin recording] [Lacuna] The Grand Alliance for Democracy views with deep concern what it calls the attempt of Malaysia to embarrass the Philippine Government. GAD Chairman Francisco Tatad said at a press conference at a Makati restaurant that these provocations may have been encouraged by the administration's alleged bungling of the Sabah issue. But the Malaysian Government, according to Tatad, may be taking advantage of the perceived weakness of the country's armed forces to defend itself from external attacks.

[Tatad] And we expect President Aquino to take all necessary steps to make sure that Kuala Lumpur indeed [words indistinct]. The administration must now convey to the Mahathir government that it will make Malaysia fully accountable for the consequences of every (rash act directed) against Philippine national interests within Philippine territorial waters and within disputed areas.

[Lacuna] He urged the government to exhaust all diplomatic initiatives to end the provocations in which 49 Filipino crewmen were arrested and three vessels seized by Malaysian authorities more than 100 miles from Palawan. But Tatad said the government should make the Malaysian Government accountable for the consequences of every act against the national interests. But recent developments along the border of the two ASEAN neighbors may have been triggered by developments at home, particularly the review of the military bases

agreement. Tatad pointed out that the possibility may not be too remote, citing attention that the Americans [words indistinct] coming to the rescue of its beleaguered ally. [end recording]

**Senator Links Arrests to Sabah Dispute**  
HK0206053988 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 2 Jun 88 p 2

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Sen. Leticia Shahani, the original proponent of the Senate Bill delineating Philippine boundaries yesterday linked the arrest of 49 fishermen and the seizure of three fishing boats to the Sabah issue.

Shahani, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee and sponsor of the bill on Philippine boundaries, also told diplomatic reporters that relations with Malaysia would not be normal as long as the Philippines has a claim on Sabah.

Shahani and Senators Neptali Gonzales and Agapito Aquino met with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus to discuss last-minute preparations for the conference on newly restored democracies which opens tomorrow.

"An incident like this (arrest of 49 fishermen) does demonstrate an ambiguity in our relations so, they touch our fishermen," Shahani said.

Shahani also said that short of war, the Philippines cannot get back Sabah and suggested that the best solution would be to drop the claim and get assurances from the Malaysia government that the heirs would be paid.

She also said that the issue should be negotiated carefully as it involves problems like sovereignty and the claims of the heirs.

A possible deal, she said, would be for the Philippines and Malaysia to come up with a common border agreement. She said "if we get from Malaysia a guarantee that the flow of arms from Sabah could be stopped—that will help us bring some peace".

Philippine defense authorities have long suspected that the arms funneled to the separatist Moro National Liberation Front pass through the Philippine Malaysian border from the Middle East.

Shahani, who sponsored the drop-Sabah bill, said that the Philippines should stop looking at Sabah in an emotional way and accept the fact that "events have overtaken us".



**Officials on Malaysian Arrests of Fishermen**  
*BK0206104388 Manila PNA in English*  
1002 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 2 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippines hopes to diplomatically settle with Malaysia the case of 49 Filipino fishermen seized recently by Malaysian authorities, Foreign Affairs Assistant Secretary Jorge Coquia said Thursday.

"I understand the Malaysians are going to give a sympathetic action on the case," he said.

Filipino and Malaysian authorities will meet June 16 to resolve the case of fishermen who are detained in Malaysia for alleged illegal fishing in Malaysian waters.

Malaysia claimed the Filipinos were fishing within its exclusive economic zone, a charge the Manila central government denied.

In his privilege speech last week, Senator Teofisto Guingona branded Malaysia's arrest and detention of the Filipino fishermen as illegal and violated the Philippines' jurisdiction over its territorial waters.

Showing a Philippine map, the senator said it was clear the Filipinos were fishing within the country's territory and outside of Malaysia.

Coquia said Malaysia has not indicated that it will drop the criminal charges against the fishermen.

Malaysia has postponed the court proceedings from June 8 to July 26.

**Columnist Blames Aquino for Malaysian Issue**  
*HK0206054788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 2 Jun 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Our Just Desserts"]

[Text] Now we are reaping the fruits of our folly.

In December last year, just to indulge her personal vanity and show the world she could host the ASEAN summit, Mrs Aquino allowed Indonesian and Malaysian armed forces to descend on Manila to secure their respective government heads. She alone saw its merit; the rest of us doubted it was compatible with our sovereignty, security and self-respect. Foreign Secretary Manglapus came to her defense saying that because the summit was an ASEAN event, the Indonesian and Malaysian military presence should not provoke undue concern about our sovereignty or self-respect. It was insulting and stupid, but Mrs Aquino was determined not to be talked out of it. No one attempted to overthrow her for her naivete, and she came out of the conference crowing about her "achievement." Now, six months later, the nation is being asked to pay dearly for it.

The Malaysian government has committed provocations which put to the test Mrs Aquino's capability to uphold the country's self-respect. First, eight or so Filipinos were reportedly gunned down by Malaysian authorities for banditry, about which we heard nothing from the Aquino government. Now Malaysia has seized three Philippine fishing boats and arrested 49 Filipino fishermen in waters that are at best disputed but which, to Manila's best knowledge, form part of the Philippine territorial waters. And Malaysia has included in its official map 14,430 square miles of Philippine fishing waters off the Sibutu island group.

The Philippines has protested the incident. But for a long time Malaysia ignored the protest and announced its plan to try the 49 before finally agreeing to hold official talks on it. As for the illegal inclusion of Philippine waters in Malaysia's new map, the Department of Foreign Affairs is said to have instructed the Philippine ambassador in Kuala Lumpur to exercise "quiet diplomacy" in seeking relief. If the report is correct, then the Aquino administration has committed the supreme folly of thinking that the Malaysian act could be set right by the Philippine ambassador acting on his own wits without making a fuss. The accent on "quiet" shows, more than prudence and caution, the extent to which the Aquino administration is prepared to grovel before the Kuala Lumpur government.

Why the Malaysians have suddenly decided to be provocative is not hard to guess. Prime Minister Mahathir has sufficient reason to resent the fact that in December he had been asked to come for the summit on Mrs Aquino's assurance that her government would formally drop the Philippine claim to Sabah by enacting the appropriate law. He came and left without being handed a copy of the promised enactment, but he was prepared to understand that, given the hurried preparations for the summit, the administration did not have the material time to pass the measure while trying to stave off a new coup or rumors of a new coup against it. Now six months later, Mrs Aquino appears to have forgotten her commitment and was doing nothing to comply with it.

It happens that Mahathir is in deep political trouble at home and probably needs a small foreign adventure to divert the attention of his rivals and Malaysia's electorate. He needed a serendipitous situation somewhere—an incident in the Spratlys or somewhere close to a weakly defended border like the Philippines. At the Spratlys, he could get his nose bloodied by any of his better armed neighbors—Vietnam, China or even Taiwan. But in the Philippines the risk would have to be much lower. Having seen the poor state of its preparedness, he must have been instantly persuaded that he could walk over the country without interference or reprisal from its government.

Had Mrs Aquino not exposed the country's nakedness last December, the Malaysians might have been prompted to proceed with more caution. But because she made them touch its Achilles' heel, they have decided to shoot at that weakness, to its peril.



The Malaysian provocations disturb the peace and threaten ASEAN's future. Whatever his grievance, Mahathir must withdraw those provocations. But more than Mahathir, Mrs Aquino has a duty to arrest them. She cannot let the humiliation go on. Can she discharge that duty, or has the time come to put the serious business of State in the hands of another?

**Military Chief on Settlement of Spratly Issue**  
*HK0106121588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
1 Jun 88 pp 1, 16

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that the Philippines will not be drawn into war with other nations claiming territorial rights over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

Emerging from a Mutual Defense Board meeting at the Philippine Plaza, De Villa said the country will resort to peaceful means in settling disputes over the islands with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

"Based on the previous pronouncements of various parties involved, I do not believe that the area would be a cause of war. There are preferred ways to solve the problem through negotiations," the Armed Forces chief said.

De Villa said there is a regular naval contingent that patrols around Kalayaan and the military is monitoring developments there.

Asked if the United States would help the Philippines in case Kalayaan is attacked by China or Vietnam, De Villa cited the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. mutual defense treaty that prescribes assistance based on established procedures.

"If the government invokes the provisions of the treaty, this is conveyed to the U.S. government which acts on its constitutional requirements," he said.

De Villa said that "if either party invokes the treaty, the other party would have to take steps before any development happens and this is covered by a step-by-step provision of the U.S.-RP mutual defense agreement."

The Philippines occupies eight islands in the Kalayaan group. These are Pag-asa, Parola, Panata, Lawak, Likas, Patag, Rizal, and Kota.

Commo. Gil Fernandez, former Navy commander of the Western Command and now course director for defense strategy and policy, said Pag-asa is the main island in the group. It has an airstrip on which C-130 planes can land.

Because of the good geographical features of the island, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] can easily bring in troops and military hardware to Kalayaan, he said.

"The best defense of the Philippines over Kalayaan is its insularity, enhanced by our territorial claim and presence on Kalayaan," Fernandez said.

He said the continental Kalayaan islands group is located on the same continental shelf as Palawan.

Meanwhile, Philippine Navy chief Commo. Carlito Y. Cunanan denied yesterday reports that the Navy had sent troops to Kalayaan to defend the area from possible attacks by Chinese and Vietnamese forces.

Cunanan, who also attended the mutual defense board meeting, said, "As far as the Navy is concerned, we are not deploying additional troops to Kalayaan."

He said, there is a naval contingent in the area and it is part of Armed Forces regular defense command.

**\$111 Million Loan Agreement Signed With Japan**  
*HK0106150188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
1300 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Japan is to extend an \$111-million dollar loan to the Philippines in accordance with the terms of an agreement signed recently. Here is Zeny Flores for the report.

[Begin recording] Malacanang announced today that Philippine Ambassador to Japan, Ramon V. del Rosario signed an agreement in Tokyo yesterday whereby Japan is to provide the Philippines with a 14 billion-yen or \$111-million loan intended for the Philippines-Japan Friendship Highway Rehabilitation Project. Signing for Japan was Shoichi Tanimura, president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF].

Del Rosario reported that during a brief exchange following the signing ceremony, he told Tanimura that President Aquino's visit to China demonstrated the stability of the country. The Philippine ambassador also emphasized that the rise in gross national product last year was a clear indication of the economic growth in the first quarter of this year and that prospects were even brighter for the rest of the year.

Del Rosario noted that the visit of 127 Japanese business leaders headed by Dr Yasuhiro Izukawa was a major event in cooperation between private sectors of the two countries.

On the other hand, Tanimura urged the Philippine government to accelerate and ensure the completion of projects according to the agreement. He also said that the OECF was delighted with the improvements in the Philippine economy. He added that Dr Izukawa had assured him of the positive developments in the Philippines.

From the news report section of the Office of the Press Secretary, Zeny Flores reporting for Radio Veritas. [end recording]

**Congress Moves Closer to Agrarian Reform**  
*HK0206090988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT  
2 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 2 (AFP)— the Philippines Congress Thursday moved closer to a land-reform act when the two houses agreed after difficult negotiations that large private farms would be the first to be redistributed.

The reform aims at breaking up large estates and sharing them out among some 5.5 million tenants, leaseholders and agricultural workers to break the concentration of wealth in rural areas.

The Senate and the House of Representatives had disagreed on how the reform should be carried out and Thursday's meeting of a joint committee of the two houses was a last-ditch effort to reach agreement before Congress began a month's recess on June 10.

The two sides said after Thursday's talks that they would have a draft law ready at the weekend.

The Senate had proposed a bill calling for immediate redistribution of large private landholdings, while the House said private land should not be dealt with until redistribution of public and idle lands, already under way, was complete.

The joint committee agreed Thursday that private lands of 50 hectares (123 acres) or more would be redistributed during the first four years of the program, which takes effect when President Corazon Aquino signs the bill into law.

Senate panel head Heherson Alvarez said that 250,000 farmers would benefit under the redistribution of some 1.7 million hectares (4.2 million acres) during this initial phase.

Private lands of progressively smaller sizes would be redistributed in the succeeding years, an apparent concession to small and medium-scale farmers who had feared that they would be unjustly dispossessed by the program.

The 10-year program covers two million hectares (five million acres) in private lands and three million hectares (7.4 million acres) in public lands.

The public lands, much of them idle, are now being processed for redistribution because they do not require congressional action.

"I think this is a very important breakthrough because we now have established very clearly the priority of the program," House panel leader Ronaldo Zamora said.

Sen. Alvarez said the compromise "shows a firm determination of both chambers to really confront the problem of agrarian reform, namely to implement it where it counts most: private agricultural land."

The two houses earlier agreed that a farm owner can keep five hectares (12.4 acres) after redistribution, plus three hectares (7.4 acres) for every heir 15 years old and up who will directly till the land.

This was a measure intended to prevent owners from skirting reform by parcelling out their farms among children too young to work the land or who would not till it themselves.

Members of the senate panel had walked out of the conference Tuesday due to disagreements on the timing of the program and Thursday's meeting had been set as a "make-or-break" try to come up with a compromise.

Land reform has long been considered necessary to ease poverty and lessen support for communist rebels in this largely rural nation where 60 per cent of the 58 million people live off the land.

President Corazon Aquino had urged Congress when it opened last July to rush the reform act, but a powerful landowner bloc in Congress, where landowners are in the majority, delayed it. Her family's 6,000-hectare (14,820-acre) sugar plantation will be part of land reform.

**'Exclusive' on Proposed 1989 Defense Budget**  
*HK0106070788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 1 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

["Exclusive" by staff writer Malou Mangahas: "Defense Budget Plan Exceeds Those for other Services"]

[Text] The increase in the defense department's proposed budget for 1989 over that of 1988 exceeds the aggregate growth of the defense budget during the last 10 years of the Marcos regime.

For 1989, the defense department is asking P27.34 billion. This is P9.25 billion more than its 1988 budget.

During the last decade of the Marcos regime, the defense budget grew by only P6.87 billion—from P4.72 billion in 1976 to P11.59 billion in 1986.

On another level of comparison, the proposed defense budget for 1989 is far larger than the budget proposals of three other departments also doing frontline services—education, health and agriculture.

The proposed defense budget is P2.41 billion more than the education department's proposed of P24.93 billion, nearly triple the health department's request of P10.08 billion and about 10 times the agriculture department's request of P2.9 billion.

The agrarian reform department's budget estimate of P591 million and the social welfare department's P756 million come up to only 2.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, of the defense budget quotation.



Gen. Renato S. de Villa AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, explained to the CHRONICLE that the P27.34 billion proposed defense budget—including P20 billion for the various military service commands—would just be enough to enable the military to “upgrade support for operating units...and sustain current operations.”

At present, De Villa said the AFP maintains 87 battalions, or only 20 units more than the “66 or 67 guerrilla fronts” organized by the New People’s Army.

And there are other “enemies” to confront—like the Muslim rebel factions and Right-wing oppositionists to the Aquino Administration.

Already, military and police personnel are “tied down” not only to combat but also to security functions, Del-Villa explained.

“It’s really difficult,” he said. “We have a problem here of trying to protect our population centers, our towns and cities, our vital installations and lines of communications.”

The men in uniform must “at the same time, (keep) running after our enemies.”

The big leap in the defense budget apparently implies a more vigorous counterinsurgency campaign.

The markup being sought by the military-defense establishment is expected redound to increased allocations for functions essential to winning the war—intelligence, training of troops, operations. [sentence as published]

The four AFP service commands—Air Force, Army, Navy and Constabulary—want P6.18 billion, or P921 million more than their combined P5.265 billion fund in 1988 for operations and training.

For intelligence, a P293.3 million budget is being sought, up by P93 million from their current-year combined budget of P200 million.

Capital-outlay requested by the four commands total P2.45 billion, with actual equipment purchase placed at P518.2 million.

This amount stands apart from the Integrated National Police proposal for a huge P1.13 billion capital outlay, to compensate for its being “very much deficient in equipment.”

The bulk of this fund would be spent to purchase patrol jeeps, firearms, and other accessories, with P59.4 million more to go to the construction of police and fire precincts and jails in the regions.

Over and above the requests of specific commands, the AFP General Headquarters has sought more money for similar functions—P8.26 million for “strategic plans and projects,” P21.58 million for special training activities, and P285,590 for military intelligence services.

The GHQ has also sought an 80 percent markup on the budget for the “self-reliant defense posture program” of the AFP—from P260.9 million in 1988 to P470 million next year. 1 From this fund, P6.5 million would go to “warehousing,” P10.3 million to ordinance, P5 million to medical supplies and services and P6.14 million to training. Capital-outlay would fetch a P203.4 million share from this, while “international commitments” or loans to be paid, P8.255 million.

Starting this year, the AFP would have to pay, under this self-reliance program, for 18 trainer aircraft of the Maschetti type purchased from Italy.

Their total contract price is \$72 million, with 15 percent interest, 45 percent due from “buyers’ credit arrangement,” and 40 percent to be paid in equal installments over the next three years.

Finally, the Government Arsenal would provide most of the firepower of combat troops, at a proposal budget of P132.619 million next year, including P108.785 million for the “AFP’s ammunitions requirements.”

To “augment material inventory” this year, the Arsenal intends to manufacture in 1989 ammunition in the following quantities: 16 million rounds of 5.56 mm ammunition at a cost of P51.5 million; one million rounds of 5.56 mm blank bullets at P2.72 million; five million rounds of 7.62 mm-linked bullets at P20.3 million; two million rounds of .45 caliber bullets at P6.62 million; 500,000 rounds of .50 caliber bullets at P17.625 million; and two million rounds of .38 caliber bullets at P10 million.

**Aides Claim Aquino’s Vigilante Stand Unchanged**  
*HK0106122188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
1 Jun 88 p 1

[By D.M. Siyangco]

[Excerpt] President Aquino’s stand on vigilantes remains the same in spite of accusations against the anti-communist groups in the hearings of the House subcommittee on human rights, her top aides said yesterday.

The President still believes that if the people in a particular area or region feel that they need unarmed vigilantes to help protect themselves and their property, they are well within their rights to organize themselves.

She has seen the effectivity of the anti-communist vigilante movement in Davao, composed of volunteers, her aides added.



On reports that Mary Concepcion Bautista, chairman of the Human Rights Commission, will ask her to disband vigilante groups, the President said that she has to wait for Bautista "to tell me that."

The President spent a quiet day yesterday studying papers on the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies starting Friday and on her trip to Switzerland and Italy starting June 13. [passage omitted]

#### **Official Says Vigilantes To Remain**

HK0306052188 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] The vigilantes will not be abolished. Defense Undersecretary Fortunato Abat yesterday stated that the formation of the civilian volunteer organizations will push through despite the clamor from some sectors for their disbandment. Abat said the reported incidents of abuses are isolated cases and have yet to be properly investigated. He said the defense department will stand pat on its policy of organizing volunteer groups as a defense mechanism against the communist insurgents.

#### **NPA Warns Pampanga Vigilantes**

HK0206080188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 2 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] Angeles City—The New People's Army yesterday warned it will take punitive actions against right-wing vigilante groups in Pampanga in an apparent response to published rightist threats of an all-out offensive against leftist organizations here.

The Mariano Garcia Brigade, [MGB] the urban guerrilla arm of the NPA in Pampanga, said in a statement it has formed an elite partisan unit which it said has been tasked with countering alleged increasing right-wing terrorism in the province.

MGB spokesman Aryel Miranda said in the statement read over radio station DZYA the still unnamed rebel partisan team is "designed to identify, crack down and neutralize the people behind these rightist paramilitary groups."

These groups, which are made up of the Angelino Simbulan, Francisco Sabile and Francisco Medina brigades, Miranda said, are composed mostly of San Fernando-based civilian home defense force volunteers and PC-INP personnel. They are led by an alleged Marcos loyalist military officer and are supported by prominent Pampanga businessmen.

"We would like to serve warning to leaders, members, potential recruits and businessmen supporters of these vigilante organizations that we will waste no time in taking punitive actions against them. We know who they are and where they are, and we will get them," Miranda stated.

The rebel spokesman said the three rightist groups were responsible for the summary execution of suspected NPA sympathizers and for the abduction attempts and forced disappearances of mass activists and student leaders in the province.

"Instead of confronting us, these rightwing groups have directed their terroristic activities against a hapless civilian population. We have had enough of this," Miranda said.

The rebel warning came a month after rightist vigilante leaders issued their threat against leaders, members and supporters of both legal and underground leftist organizations in Pampanga.

#### **Military Claims Communists Losing Allies**

HK0206054188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Communist rebels are fast losing their so-called "tactical allies" because of their heightened use of violence, a senior officer at Camp Crame said yesterday.

Col. Tranquilino Atienza, a senior analyst of captured documents, said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has not only been split "down the middle" but "has also caused cracks on its tactical alliance with the moderate left."

At the same time, captured documents made available to the GLOBE reveal that New People's Army urban guerrillas have been involved in carnapping and even taxi hold-ups in Metro Manila.

The documents were among those seized from a rebel safe house in San Juan last March.

Eight NPA regulars, including a woman, were cited by the CPP central committee "for their outstanding services in the procurement of vehicles for the revolution," the documents said.

The eight-man carnapping team is known in NPA circles as the "Group of 8," the documents revealed.

Atienza noted that the urban guerrilla operations of the NPA have resulted in "a series of major political blunders."

Thus, Atienza said, the party hierarchy was split into the "moderates" and the "militarists."

**Fronts Urged To Support Consultative Body**  
HK3105083188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Brigadier General Manuel Cacanando, Southern Command chief, personally appealed for the support of the Moro National Liberation Front and Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] for the Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] which is expected to help Congress

draft the organic act for autonomy in Mindanao. According to Cacanando, the future of Mindanao will depend on the decision of the RCC.

Both the MNLF and MILF insist that the RCC has no right to make decisions on behalf of the Muslim population.

**MNLF Plan To Bomb Cotabato Bridges Reported**  
HK0106103588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] MNLF rebels were reportedly planning to bomb two bridges in Cotabato City. Edwin Fernandez has the details:

[Begin reporting] This was reported by Colonel Salvador Limtiaco, commanding officer of the 35th Infantry Battalion based in Taviran, Binay, Maguindanao. The two big bridges are entry points to Cotabato City: namely, the Tamantaka Bridge, which is 90 points from the south [as heard], and the Quirino bridge leading to Davao City.

Colonel Limtiaco assured residents of Cotabato City that they are closely monitoring the activities of rebel Muslims in Central Mindanao. The military has also deployed soldiers around the two bridges.

He confirmed reports that the MNLF and MILF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] rebels are planning to fight in Cotabato City. The MNLF and MILF have differences arising from a recent encounter between the two groups in Dinaig Municipality, Maguindanao. Colonel Limtiaco said the military has taken precautions against this eventuality. [end recording]

### Thailand

**Chawalit Pledges Loyalty to Prime Minister**  
BK0306002988 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
3 Jun 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Khon Kaen—Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who said two weeks ago he was capable of staging a coup, pledged support for the government of Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday.

"I have served and been close to him. I respect him because of his virtues. I guarantee that," Gen Chawalit told some 3,000 people greeting him in Chum Phae district.

Chawalit, on his northeastern trip to inspect progress of the Green Isan Project, said the army supports the Prem administration's attempt to distribute wealth to rural areas.

He said regardless of whether Prem returns as post-election premier, "We will still be here. Everyone working for the (Green Isan) project will still be working."

He added that the army wants future governments to emphasize rural development. [passage omitted]

**Defends Army's 'Green E-San' Role**  
BK0106012388 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
1 Jun 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday defended the army's role in the Green E-San project and said it will continue coordinating the concerted development plan.

The army chief said that although the army's first and foremost duty is to defend the country against external aggression, the army has also committed itself to enhancing internal peace.

"We are not content with our capability to merely defend the country," he said. What is the use of sovereignty if many people all over the country are still deprived of their basic needs?"

Chawalit maintained that the role of the army in the ambitious undertaking to turn the Northeast into a green region is only to coordinate and support existing development programmes implemented by various government agencies.

The army chief was speaking to about 600 villagers at Ban Non Ta Thaen, Prathai district in Nakhon Ratchasima where he inspected a public utility project that is part of Green E-San.

People should understand that the army, with its enormous manpower, should assign itself the task of helping with the development of the country, Chawalit said. In so doing, the army follows the footsteps of HM [His Majesty] the King, who has set an example of what can be done to help upgrade the well-being of the people, he said.

"On occasions, some people criticize the army for its role in developing the country, but we regard it as an expression of concern. We respect their views," he said. [passage omitted]

**Khukrit on Academics' Petition to King**  
BK0206041788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai—The petition submitted to His Majesty the King by 99 academics and public figures is not likely to affect Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's present position, M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday.

Those who could overthrow Gen Prem are the military personnel who keep marching to the Prime Minister's residence to show support, said the former prime minister.

M.R. Khukrit's remarks came when asked to comment on Gen Prem's statement that his being visited by military officers has nothing to do with his neutrality.



The former premier said the way the officers visit Gen Prem is not ordinary. The visits are with "certain objectives, to show something", he said.

"In fact, the soldiers are already tired of Gen Prem. They went there because they were told to do so," M.R. Khukrit said.

The elder statesman cited the examples of former prime ministers Plaek Phibunsongkhram and Thanom Kittikachon, who came into power by military support and were overthrown by the military.

He reaffirmed that submitting a petition to the King is a common practice, adding that Gen Prem himself had his tenure as army chief extended because of a petition to the King.

"Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said in an interview that he submitted the petition to His Majesty for extending Gen Prem's term as army chief," M.R. Khukrit said.

He said Gen Prem's warning that caution should be exercised in matters concerning the King was intended to protect himself.

Gen Prem commented on the petition because he felt the matter was serious, "otherwise he would remain silent", M.R. Khukrit said.

He said he agreed with the results of a poll conducted by THAI RAT newspaper revealing that 48 per cent of respondents believed Gen Prem would return as prime minister, compared to 31 per cent who said he will not return.

The poll also showed that most Bangkok people who do not want Gen Prem favour Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang for the premiership. M.R. Khukrit said this indicates that Bangkok people still support the military.

**Students Call on Prem To Review Petition**  
*BK0206012988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*2 Jun 88 p 1*

[Text] There was no immediate reaction from Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday to a call by Chulalongkorn University students urging him to reconsider the petition submitted to HM [His Majesty] the King by 99 academics and professionals.

The students made the call in a letter submitted to Prem through a complaint officer at the Government House yesterday morning.

The letter said the petition reflected the signers' concern that the "confusing political situation" could disrupt the July 24 election.

The petition questioned Prem's neutrality as prime minister.

The students yesterday also urged the government to take decisive action against the self-styled Revolutionary Council (sapha patiwat) which has been pushing for a "peaceful revolution."

The students said Prem should run in the election if he intends to continue serving the country.

Premier Prem on Tuesday told reporters that his caretaker government has always been neutral.

**Ministry Reports on Revenues, Expenditures**  
*BK0306072988 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
*1300 GMT 30 May 88*

[Text] The Finance Ministry has reported on the government's revenue and expenditure during the first 7 months of fiscal 1988, from October 1987 to April 1988. The revenue amounted to 148,498.6 million baht, while expenditure was at 114,222.8 million baht, or 34,275.8 million baht in surplus.

Of the total revenue, 124,375.4 million baht was in income, while 24,123.2 million baht was in borrowings. Of the total expenditure, 79,182 million baht was for administration, 12,786.3 million baht was for loan principal repayment, and 22,254.4 million baht was for loan and debt repayment, and management.

From the beginning of the fiscal year, the Finance Ministry has borrowed 24,123.2 million baht, and has repaid the loan principal amounting to 12,786.3 million baht. This means the net borrowed amount totalled 11,336.9 million baht.

**January-April Trade Deficit Doubles**  
*BK0206041988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*2 Jun 88 p 15*

[Text] Thailand suffered a trade deficit of over 20,000 million baht during the first four months this year, according to Bank of Thailand assistant director of the Office of the Governor, Suwit Niwatwong.

The deficit was twice that recorded in the same period last year.

Mr Suwit said yesterday that from January-April this year Thailand's exports totalled 117,152 million baht, up 32 percent over the same period last year, while imports rose 39.6 percent to 138,100 million baht.

The earnings of eight of the country's major exports—rice, rubber, maize, tapioca products, fresh shrimp, tin, sugar and textiles—totalled 49,638 million baht, up 25.1 percent.

Rice earnings rose by 9.3 percent as its price per ton increased 58.2 percent to offset the 30.9 percent drop in volume.



The sugar value rose by 110 percent as export prices per ton climbed 8.7 percent and the volume 93.2 percent. Rubber earnings rose by 52 percent as the price per ton rose by 25.7 percent and the volume 21 percent.

Mr Suwit said it was most likely that the value of exports of these eight exports would continue to rise during the rest of the year.

The value of all other exports rose an average 36 percent with plastics, computer accessories and parts, shoes, circuits and ornaments proving major export earners.

Capital goods imports rose by 72 percent to 50,300 million baht, while imports of raw materials and semi-finished products, including chemicals and metals, rose by 41.3 percent.

Other imported items including chassis for the auto assembly industry rose by 30 percent.

Mr Suwit said the country suffered an estimated trade deficit of over 20,000 million baht, which was double the amount suffered during the same period last year.

The service and unrequited transfer accounts surplus rose 23 percent, due mainly to a 28 percent increase in tourist arrivals.

The current accounts deficit was 4,500 million baht compared to 3,400 million baht for the same period last year, while a net capital inflow of 11,400 million baht was recorded this year as the private sector brought in 13,100 million baht and state enterprises repaid 1,700 million baht in loans.

The net inflow was twice that of the same period last year giving the country a payments surplus of 12,678 million baht, twice that of last year.

**'Record' Rice Deal With India Reported**  
*BK0306005588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
3 Jun 88 p 17

[Excerpt] Thailand's rice exports set a new record when the Indian Government at the weekend agreed to buy 500,000 [metric] tons of Thai rice worth over 3,000 million baht, the single largest order ever.

Announcing the deal, Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit said the agreement was signed by Foreign Trade Department [FTD] Director-General Oranut Osathanon and an Indian Government representative when the former led a Thai mission to Delhi last weekend to negotiate the deal.

Meanwhile, the FTD yesterday issued two announcements inviting exporters to sell 440,000 tons of rice for shipment to foreign governments including India.

Mr Montri said the 500,000 tons rice ordered by India comprises 400,000 tons of 25 percent white rice and 100,000 tons of 15 percent white rice, with the buyer agreeing to pay cash.

The shipments would be divided into five equal lots of 100,000 tons each beginning this month until October, he said.

The 500,000 ton rice deal was clinched after two previous rounds of inconclusive talks.

The Indian Government earlier intended to buy only 300,000 tons of Thai rice. India also recently bought 100,000 tons of rice from China.

While declining to reveal the selling prices, an informed source said the contracted prices for 25 percent and 15 percent white rice were US\$243 and \$248 a ton FOB [Freight on Board], respectively. [passage omitted]

**Joint Naval Exercise With Singapore Begins**  
*BK0306064188 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia*  
in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Singapore and Thailand started a joint naval exercise in the South China Sea on Tuesday [31 May]. A Ministry of Defense spokesman described the joint naval maneuver as an annual affair but declined to give further details.

An earlier statement from the ministry said the exercise was aimed at promoting friendly relationship and mutual cooperation between the two navies. It said eight ships from the Republic of Singapore's Navy and the Royal Thai Navy would be taking part in the exercise which will last until 7 June. The exercise, which is the seventh such maneuver between the two countries, was being held in the South China Sea and the Singapore Strait.

**POST on Singapore Official's Remarks**  
*BK0306020088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
2 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial: "No Need for Hysteria on Anyone's Part"]

[Text] The first deputy prime minister of Singapore, Goh Chok Tong, stood up in parliament on Tuesday and said, among other things, that the BANGKOK POST had been interfering in Singapore politics and campaigning for a lawyer held under that country's Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite detention without trial.

The Singapore home affairs minister, S. Jayakumar, said three foreign publications—the BANGKOK POST, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW and the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL—have been "hysterical" in their coverage of Singapore and have "stepped up their campaign" against the country.

Concerning the POST, Jayakumar cited two examples that he said proved Singapore's point. First he quoted a story published on May 11 under the headline "S'pore tourist ban drive welcomed". He observed that the story said "critics" welcomed a campaign by an Australian human rights group urging tourists to avoid Singapore, although, said Jayakumar, only one critic was mentioned: J.B. Jeyaretnam, secretary-general of the Workers Party.

The report was written by the UPI news agency in Singapore.

The second example was a regular humour column written by the POST's Harrison George on May 16. Titled "When nothing is left to ban", the column depicted an imaginary future scenario in which the number of Internal Security Act detainees rises to 200,000 and lawyers are virtually outlawed.

Jayakumar called the article "mischievous" because "anyone who missed the fine print" would not have noticed that the fictitious news reports were dated in the future and "might have thought it was about present day Singapore". (In fact, the "fine print" dates were printed in bold-face capital letters.)

This is Singapore's case.

Are we really intended to take it seriously?

The island republic seems to have a chip on its shoulder. It has been waging a war of words (and circulation rights) with several overseas publications, and most recently has gone out of its way to sour relations with the United States. On Tuesday, the first deputy premier said the number of US Embassy staff may be reduced if American diplomats continued meddling in Singapore's domestic affairs. He said such goings-on could "ruin" the country.

The Singapore-US feud began on May 7 when Singapore ordered the withdrawal of the US Embassy first secretary, Mason Hendrickson, whom it accused of instigating lawyers to contest elections and thus form a more cohesive political opposition. Washington rejected the charge and retaliated by ordering a Singapore diplomat to leave.

Mr Goh said Singapore faced "no choice" but to restrict the number of US Embassy personnel if American diplomats "behave as if they have a missionary right to roam all over Singapore... This will be unpleasant, but it may be the only way to preserve good relations with the US in the long run."

Who's fooling who? The US warned Singapore last week that the barrage against American diplomats could damage relations between the two countries. And if Singapore made good on its threat to assume a "more neutral and non-aligned posture", it would find itself out of place amid the criss-cross mesh of Southeast Asian geopolitics.

Of course there are always Singapore's ASEAN partners to provide solace and security, but then what are we to make of the hit-and-run assault on a Bangkok newspaper?

"If the offshore press continue to actively engage in our domestic politics and try to sway the ground against the government before the general elections, we shall counter them," said Goh.

Small countries often enjoy playing the bully, and revel in the belief that they are at the centre of all other nations' foreign policies. They feel they gain stature from such doings. But there is a line between acceptable rhetoric for domestic consumption and unwarranted attacks on friends and allies.

Singapore's dealings with the US are its own concern. Its implementation of harsh security laws is likewise its own affair. But Singapore has no business seeking to influence the contents of foreign publications or making South Africa-like threats to restrict all media that report anything that the government would prefer not to hear.

Voltaire's *Candide*, after a series of misadventures, found peace by learning to cultivate his own garden. Singapore would be well-advised to adopt a similar philosophy.

**ASEAN, Hong Kong Hold Seminar on Refugees**  
*BK2905035888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
29 May 88 pp 1, 3

[By Anurat Maniphan]

[Text] Cha-am—Asian first asylum countries yesterday announced their desire for another international meeting on refugees—along the lines of the 1979 Geneva conference—in full awareness that an effective outcome requires optimum preparation.

"Another international conference on Indochinese refugees under United Nations auspices is desirable in the light of the changed circumstances," said a statement released by the six ASEAN states and Hong Kong at the end of the four-day informal get-together.

But, as a "successful" conference is desired, both the Foreign Ministry's International Organisation director-general Pracha Khunakasem and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] representative, Pierre Jambor, stressed the need for time to make adequate preparations.

Such a conference, which would require the presence of "key player" Vietnam, "needs to be adequately prepared to be useful ... (it) needs time," Dr Pracha said.

Mr Jambor said groundwork was needed to establish the clarity of objectives for achievements that would be possible.



The remarks were made at a press conference presided by Dr Pracha, Mr Jambor, Po-Kwan Yeung of Hong Kong's Legislative Council and Kobsak Chutikun of the FM's International Studies Centre who acted as rapporteur for the seminar sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

The "six-plus-one" which had invited major resettlement and donor countries as well as the UNHCR to attend as observers released a 15-point "summary of discussions" which, among other things, called for more cooperation from Vietnam and suggested increased pressure on Vietnam to honour its obligation.

Vietnam, the "root cause of the problem," has "an obligation both to its own people and to the international community to resolve the problem" the summary said.

The first asylum countries—faced with a new "crisis" with the flood of boat arrivals since late last year—further urged the seeking of a "commitment" from Vietnam "on a moratorium on organised illegal departures."

Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong—with boat people numbering 13,013, 11,456 and 10,976 respectively—have been main recipients of the asylum seekers and these regional states have opined that the "illegal departures" from Vietnam could not have been possible without some turning-of-a-blind-eye by Vietnamese authorities.

Confronted with the "new crisis," the countries of first asylum urged a fresh look into ways of dealing with the problem: by voluntary repatriation to Vietnam, after temporary asylum or direct resettlement through the UN Orderly Departure Programme [ODP].

Of the two, voluntary repatriation has been less successful—Hong Kong reports that only 15 Vietnamese returned to their homeland since 1978—against more than half a million resettled in Western countries since the fall of Saigon in 1975.

Pointing to what was described as a "dismal record," the six-plus-one statement urged the UNHCR and the international community to "exert greater efforts to negotiate voluntary repatriation arrangements with Vietnam."

The United States and France have been main participants in the ODP, whereby refugees are settled direct from Vietnam.

The seminar summary called for an expansion of this effort "to encompass migrants, in addition to the present family reunion and special humanitarian concern cases."

Resettlement has been more successful, in the thinking of countries of first refuge, though still not sufficiently active as in the past 5-6 years, for example, due to "compassion fatigue."

Hence, the six-plus-one called for continued and expanded commitment to resettlement by the international community and "a concrete predictable and multi-year programme" to give confidence to first asylum countries that the residual loads eventually would be taken off their shoulders.

As a Thai delegate pointed out, first asylum countries want "long-term commitments" from resettlement countries which, in turn, "want the pool of resettlement countries to be expanded."

Major resettlement countries which "observed" the meeting included the United States, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

There was also an official from Japan, now mainly a donor to the refugee effort.

A U.S. official said the proposals from ASEAN and Hong Kong participants marked a constructive, package approach whereby the first asylum countries of the region were "sending a clear signal" that continuation of the status quo is "unacceptable."

But there was no question of an "us against them" policy during the discussion as the countries of first refuge listened carefully to points made by officials from the West and the UNHCR, the diplomat said.

The seminar summary called for an expansion of the ODP effort to encompass migrants, in addition to the present family reunions and special humanitarian cases.

#### Further on Seminar

BK2805132688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1213 GMT  
28 May 88

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Cha-am, Thailand, May 28 (AFP)—Non-communist Southeast Asian nation delegates meeting here Saturday [28 May] proposed a new regional hardline against automatic asylum for Vietnamese fleeing their country.

The international community must "respond with a greater sense of urgency to what amounts to the gravest Indochinese refugee crisis since 1979", they said in a statement after a three-day meeting here 200 kilometres (125 miles) southwest of Bangkok.

The "seminar" of government representatives was informal and non-binding, but the first such regional meeting on the refugee problem.

A hardline attitude of getting Western guarantees years in advance to take Vietnamese, and put some refugees in an isolated regional holding center, "would represent a radical restructuring of first asylum and put pressure on the West to respond to that", said a U.S. diplomat here.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and resettlement nations, including the United States and Australia, had envoys here as observers.

Government officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Hong Kong also called for an international conference on Indochinese refugees since agreements reached between Vietnam, first asylum countries and resettlement nations at a conference in Geneva in 1979 had broken down.

Thailand began in January pushing back Vietnamese boat people, who often brave pirates and storms in frail craft on their flights to freedom. Both Hong Kong and Malaysia have complained of a dramatically-increasing rate of arrival of these refugees and the need to discourage them from coming.

ASEAN, considered a point of first asylum where refugees are taken in prior to finding homes in Western nations, comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN nations complain the West is taking fewer of the Vietnamese, leaving overflowing refugee camps that cause economic and social problems.

They urged that Western nations take these "long-stayers" and the pool of resettlement countries be widened to include Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

The "brainstorming" session, ahead of an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok in July, also urged that pressure be put on impoverished Vietnam to get its house in order so that people don't flee for what ASEAN considers strictly economic reasons.

Screening legitimate refugees from persecution out from those seeking a better economic life was discussed, but Thai official Pracha Khunakasem said repatriation to Vietnam of those "screened-out" is not a practical solution at the moment.

ASEAN bans official aid to Vietnam, to punish the Soviet ally for endangering regional security with its nine-year-old occupation of Cambodia.

The ASEAN and Hong Kong representatives urged the UNHCR to negotiate repatriation agreements with Vietnam and to extend the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) for legal emigration in order to cut down on the massive illegal flow.

The number of people fleeing Vietnam by boat increased in 1987 after dropping since 1981. An international conference was held in Geneva in 1979 after the flow of tens-of-thousands of people in rickety boats first crested.

Thailand hosts 13,627 boat people, Hong Kong 9,532, Malaysia 9,120, Indonesia 2,453, the Philippines 3,219 and others 1,407, the United Nations says.

The Vietnamese are just the tip of the Indochinese refugee iceberg. Some 1.8 million people have fled Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia since communist takeovers in Indochina in 1975 and over a million of them have been resettled, according to Western figures.

Mary Pack, of the U.S. charity Ford Foundation, which helped organize the conference here, said Vietnamese expected to be resettled quickly and had been in the past. But "in 1987, while 4,032 boat Vietnamese left Thailand for new homes abroad, 11,195 new arrivals showed up on Thai shores".

### Vietnam

**More on Nguyen Van Linh Visit to Cooperatives**  
*BK2705150388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 26 May 88

[Text] Dear friends: As reported recently, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited and talked with members of the Van Xuan and Tu Trung Cooperatives, Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province, about ways to improve contracts and agricultural contract bidding. He also exchanged views with households that performed well in agricultural production as well as with needy families.

You are invited to listen to the details of this interesting conversation through the following report by Huu Tho, a special correspondent of the paper NHAN DAN:

The Political Bureau's resolution on renovating economic management in agriculture is an important document because it helps liberate all production forces and develop the socialist commodities-based agriculture. Many localities are giving a great deal of thought to this resolution and striving to apply it to their circumstances. They have also developed many initiatives.

I learned from the paper NHAN DAN that Vinh Phu had developed many new initiatives. Therefore, I decided to go to the grass-roots units for more information. This time, I just wanted to hear from our compatriot peasants. No working sessions with the provincial and district levels have been planned yet. I am not going to make any speeches or comments now because I am not on the last leg of my trip yet.

That was what Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh told Comrade Le Huy Ngo, secretary of the Vinh Phu provincial party committee, at his very first meeting (?in the latter moments) before he held a working session with cadres and cooperative members at Van Xuan and Tu Trung villages, Vinh Lac District.

Only three village and cooperative cadres were present at each meeting. The rest of the participants were cooperative members. Some have enjoyed a bountiful life thanks to the good fulfillment of their daily tasks. Others



have faced difficult living conditions because of their poor work performance. Many war invalids, dependents of war dead, and retired cadres have been working with local cooperative members.

While village and cooperative cadres gave brief talks lasting 15 minutes each, the comrade general secretary devoted most of his time to asking questions and holding discussions with cadres and cooperative members.

The work performance of Van Xuan village was rated as average and local cooperative members have engaged only in agricultural production. Tu Trung was rated as an advanced village; besides agricultural production, the villagers have also engaged in handicraft operations.

Answering a question about differences between the current unit price contract and the former product contract, and about the real feelings of peasants toward this new work style as well as about their problems, if any, Uncle Bong of Tu Trung village said: Everything is better now. We are pretty sure about the results of our work. Overtime work means overtime pay, and collective work surely generates more income for collective funds. It was not so in the past when everything was valued according to the number of work points, which sometimes were attributed to certain people who actually did not do anything good. It was really a mess then because we did not know what to do with the instructions given by our cadres. In the interest of fairness, I must say that during last year's 5th-month spring crop, my family and I received one ton of paddy, and during this year's 5th-month spring crop our amount of paddy stands at one and a half tons.

This is what Mr Thanh, of Van Xuan village, said: Everybody felt elation at the promulgation of Directive No 100. Then, as the number of work points kept increasing while the number of workdays continually declined, everyone was disappointed. Indeed, everybody is feeling very happy this time. It is fair because people get paid in paddy and are entitled to the fruit of their work. Cadres get higher work points and cooperative members earn better incomes. Nevertheless, you should remain vigilant. People may enjoy peace of mind now that they can work for 10 or 15 years on the plots of land allocated to them according to the contracts. Nevertheless, suppose the size of some families becomes larger during those 10 or 15 years because more babies are born, how will these families be able to get additional land to till?

At this point, somebody was heard whispering: You know that family planning has already been applied, don't you?

Mr Thanh continued: As far as I know, there is a very long list of people applying for marriage registration with the village people's committee. It is a big mistake to have many babies. Nevertheless, if people have already given birth to many babies, they have to take care of them all.

Mr Hoa, a war invalid who returned to his native village and took a discharged female combatant as his wife, and who is now engaged in agricultural production, has managed to get another cart and a thresher. He has also set his mind on buying an ox. The problem is that he still owes the cooperative one ton of paddy or so.

This is what he had to say: As a case in point, our difficult problems are the result of our desire to have a baby boom in the family. All of our children are still very young. In the past when the state subsidy policy still prevailed, we got an advance material supply from the cooperative. Now that a new contractual system has been applied in which a cooperative is but a medium for making fair payments, I really do not know how to get enough paddy to exchange for nitrogenous fertilizers at the start of the crop season. There is no end to the list of our difficult problems. You cannot compare us to well-to-do families who always have money and materials at their disposal.

The comrade party committee secretaries and chairmen of the Van Xuan and Tu Trung Cooperatives reported to the comrade general secretary on their plan of distribution for the 5th-month spring rice crop based on the new contract system.

At Van Xuan, cooperative members take home 38.22 percent of the contracted output, 18 percent more than in the previous crop season. To be more specific, for work performed on 1 sao [360 square meters] of land, a laborer is paid 36.7 kg of paddy in this crop season compared to 22 kg in the previous season. This additional remuneration for cooperative members is possible thanks to the reduction of miscellaneous expenses.

At Tu Trung, a cooperative with a good track record, cooperative members were formerly allowed to take home 30 percent of the contracted output. Under the new contract system, their share is increased to 45.84 percent in this crop season and will reach 51 percent in the 10th-month crop season.

Expressing their views, many others welcomed the renovated contract system as provided for under Resolution 10. But, like Hoa, some people in Van Xuan and Tu Trung still had their own misgivings.

The comrade general secretary said: For the majority of cooperative members, the renovated contract system as outlined in Resolution 10 is obviously good. The laborers' interests increase while the state's share is guaranteed; that taken by the collective to cover legitimate expenses does not decrease, and the pay is fair. For the laborers, fair payment is very important. However, some people still experience difficulties and are worried. We must, therefore, seek measures to resolve this.

The comrade general secretary said to the chairman of the Tu Trung Cooperative: The resolution suggests not one but three methods for the exchange of supplies. It is

hard to recover from some families the materials supplied to them in advance. Recently, some cooperative members borrowed glutinous paddy and pledged to repay in corn when the crop season came. But now they still owe more than 1 tonne. Regarding this, we must use persuasion and motivation. Nevertheless, your cooperative, comrade, earned as much as 24 million dong in profit during the winter-spring crop season and is expected to earn 28 million dong during this coming 10th-month crop season. This is a very good performance. We must remember that this profit belongs to cooperative members and not to us, for this is a collectivized economic unit. It is necessary to arrange local assistance for the hard-pressed families instead of asking for help from higher echelons.

Someone was heard saying: That's right, nothing can be more true.

The comrade general secretary asked members of the two cooperatives: What are the advantages of dividing up land for contractors and of contract tendering? It is obvious that product contracts as envisaged in Directive 100 have offered many advantages and provided a driving force for accelerating production in recent years. But what are its problems and how do we overcome them? Earlier, I talked about the way to overcome one shortcoming—to settle payment based on work credits. We must also revise the method of allocating land on contract that is based on the number of household members or laborers. We must see to it that more land will be allocated to cooperative members who are good at working on ricefields so as to create large quantities of marketable products. Scarcity of land and the slow development of the various branches and trades in many localities limit implementation of the policy by which people who are good at crop cultivation concentrate on working the fields. Therefore, land allocation is necessary.

The land that helps meet the basic demands of cooperative members' families in both Van Xuan and Tu Trung accounts for 62-65 percent of the local arable land; the additional land that is allocated on the basis of labor resources takes up 25-26 percent. Thus, under existing conditions, some 80-90 percent of the arable land is allocated on the basis of averaging. If we stuck firmly to the averaging method of land allocation as we did while implementing Directive 100, some families would be unable to handle the workload and would have to pay those with labor resources to work for them. Take the case of Mrs Loan—also known as Mrs Chac—in Van Xuan for example, her family in a certain year worked on as many as 8 hectares. This was an irrationality that each family had to resolve by itself. Now, the land allocated to some families with insufficient labor resources is being partially taken back. This is logically sound, but it is not simple in practice.

When the general secretary asked whether the people had any worries, those families affected by the order to return part of their land and ricefields voiced their

concern saying that if they wanted to keep the land, they would not have manpower and debts would accumulate. However, if they returned the ricefields, they would also have problems.

Comrade Sac, a retired cadre of Van Xuan village, only got married on the day of the country's total liberation. He has poor health, little children, and very difficult living conditions. He said emotionally: This program will quickly enrich those families having manpower and capital. My family is not one of them and does not have such capability. Nevertheless, after consideration, we must do it this way to increase production volume for society. The ricefields that have been additionally allocated to Mrs Loan have yielded 100 kgs. If allocated to some others, they would yield only 40-50 kg. The society would lose this way. I support this policy. Even though we are encountering difficulties, we will strive to surge forward and will not pull the whole society down just because of our own difficulties. Moreover, we can still help one another. Mrs Loan just gave us some loans without any interest.

The general secretary said: Comrade Sac is right; Mrs Loan has done well. It is legitimate that we can earn a good living by our own labor, but we should be charitable to help needy people in our neighborhood.

Some 9-10 percent of ricefields have been withdrawn respectively from Van Xuan and Tu Trung villages and have been put on contracts for bids. The general secretary listened to a report on the working method of Tu Trung Cooperative, which awards the contracted ricefields to those who offer a high production volume. As for the contracted work—like house construction work—it will be awarded to those who offer a cheap price. He said: We should have no fear to call it bidding straightforwardly. Through organizing bids, we will absorb labor, capital, and manpower into production to create high production volume and low production costs. If cooperatives organize bids, the increased portion of production volume belongs to the cooperatives—their members—and not to contractors. We should therefore expand such a system for the rice plants, industrial crops, and forest trees in the domains of industry and construction. There are not many ricefields put up for bid now, but later on when handicrafts develop and absorb skilled workers, the number of ricefields put up for bid will increase.

The general secretary attentively listened to a report on the working and analyzing method of cadres and cooperative members and thought this was a matter worthy of concern and study; we should generally review to see how many forms of bidding involved can be adopted and see the problems to be raised and resolved. We should generally review the experiences of those better-off families and seek all means to help needy families.

Listening to Mrs Loan and Mr Thanh of Van Xuan Cooperative, who presented the work method that enabled them to work well on their ricefields and to



purchase mechanized equipment to plow land, mill rice, secure water for ricefields, and move things, the general secretary enthusiastically said: Each family has its own talents. However, you people have all concentrated your efforts on production. You have not engaged in any trade and have helped one another without taking advantage of the dire circumstances to abuse one another. This demonstrates that we can always be rich by doing legitimate business. It is normal that peasants own plowing machines and other combustion engines. You can help your neighbors after finishing your household chores. You can even expand your business to become families specializing in providing production services. What your families can do well need not necessarily be organized into this or that team. Even though your families own the machines and perform in line with the cooperatives' plans, we still always have a way to control the work.

In addition to hearing the experiences of well-to-do families, the general secretary also listened to reports from needy families. Eight families with different problems in the cooperative exchanged views with the general secretary. It was thought that some people eat a lot but do not work hard enough, or work and eat improperly, that everyone has his own way of doing things, and that needy people exist everywhere. Even Tu Trung, an advanced cooperative that makes a total annual profit of (more than) 50 million dong, has 20 needy families out of 1,369 families.

The general secretary was very concerned with the report of Tu Trung village—where the surviving families of 154 fallen heroes included 24 needy households, 41 disabled soldiers' families included 8 needy families, and 585 active troops' families included 8 needy households. This shows that not all families have encountered difficulties and not all policies have brought about difficulties, but we must see that the families getting benefits from government policies account for 60 percent of the needy families in the village.

Brother Thuc, a severely disabled soldier, is a discharged soldier like his wife. He has to feed four persons and has owed more than 1 tonne of rice to the cooperative for a year and some debts to people outside the cooperative. He is really facing difficulties. He has no assets and cannot work in the ricefields, but the cooperative has no crafts to offer him. Although the cooperative has given him some help, there seems no way for him to extricate his family from difficulties. The family of Sister Luong in Tu Trung is also among the needy families. It has only two breadwinners, but five mouths to feed. In the past few years, the family's debts have grown from one crop season to another. Since the cooperative began weaving corn silk carpets for export, her children have had some thread-twining work and have earned some money equivalent to 2-3 kg of rice, easing the difficult situation somewhat.

The comrade general secretary told the peasants: I warmly praise those well-to-do families that have turned out many products for society and have enjoyed good living. However, I still see many needy families—up to 10 percent of the

total number of households in all villages. Although the village authorities have provided some assistance, they should pay even more attention, especially to the wounded soldiers and fallen heroes' surviving families. Central government policy is no substitute for the action of the local authorities of each village and cooperative in helping one another. First of all, efforts should be concentrated on helping the most needy families. This time, I see that it is very important to renovate the production structure and open more trades and occupations. It is also very important to further expand the area of winter crops, plant more industrial crops, and step up tree planting and fish raising.

Efforts should be made to develop handicraft production in the rural areas, especially the production of those items that involve the use of locally available raw materials such as corn silk carpets. In opening more branches and trades we can arrange for those with cultivation skills to engage exclusively in intensive cultivation so as to help develop the production of goods. In opening more branches and trades we can create favorable conditions for those needy families to extricate themselves from the entanglement of poverty, not by living on welfare but by their own labor strength. In this way, it is certain that many families will become rich. However, concrete and practical policies must be adopted to help the poor.

During a break, Comrade (Tran Van Dang), chairman of the provincial people's committee, briefed the comrade general secretary on the aid program for needy families. The comrade general secretary welcomed that program and suggested that a review or analysis of the situation in the rural areas should be made to calculate the number of well-to-do families—to disseminate experience—and the number of needy families—in order to seek a solution for each category of them. He also stressed the need to immediately discuss the development of handicrafts in the rural areas, or, in other words, the need to formulate a program for implementing Resolution No 10 more uniformly.

#### **'N.V.L.' Continues Discussion on Supply**

*BK0206035388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[Article by 'N.V.L.' in 2 June NHAN DAN column:  
"Things That Must Be Done Immediately"]

[Text] In line with the previous article, I would like to further discuss the problem of raw and other materials:

1. At present, we have to use foreign currency or export goods to pay or exchange for raw and other materials, machines, and spare parts from foreign countries—the Soviet Union and other socialist and developing countries as well as capitalist countries. Therefore, we must reserve foreign currency mainly for the import of raw and other materials, equipment, and spare parts in support of production; and must try our best to limit the

import of consumer goods that have successfully been produced in our country, especially luxury items that are being imported in amazingly large quantities by various sectors and echelons.

2. There are many items that can be produced largely with local raw materials, such as sugar with sugarcane, soap with coconut oil, and gunnysacks with jute. However, due to the exceedingly low prices that have been fixed in accordance with state policies, peasants have been forced to reduce or give up cultivation of these industrial crops, causing various enterprises to suffer a shortage of raw materials for production and compelling the state to use foreign currency to import sugar, soap, and gunnysacks from other countries. In light of this, the price organs at the central and local levels should examine and rationally modify policies concerning the purchasing prices of local raw and other materials to ensure that peasants retain some profits so they can enthusiastically engage in the cultivation of these crops, thereby creating an abundant source of local raw materials for production.

3. Recently, the country's scientists and technologists have introduced many inventions using local raw and other materials to replace those imported from foreign countries. For instance, engineer Yem Anh at the Bach Tuyet Paint Enterprise has used a mixture of mu oil and soybean oil—local vegetable products—to replace linseed oil, which had to be imported from foreign countries in the past. Weaving Enterprise No 3 of the Union of Hong Gam Enterprises uses scrap metals to manufacture weaving needles, which used to be imported from foreign countries. Apart from raw and other materials, many inventions and innovations have been introduced in support of the manufacture of local equipment and spare parts whose quality—thanks to high technical standards—is slightly or almost equal to those imported from foreign countries. These include the Cotina sewing machine made by the Dong Da Sewing Machine Manufacturing Cooperative in Hanoi and many types of machinery for agricultural production, which have achieved good results in soil preparation and were recently designed and manufactured by the Agricultural Mechanization Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry in Ho Chi Minh City.

There are also many other inventions that cannot be fully mentioned in a short article. Generally, a movement is currently under way in our country to come up with raw and other materials as well as equipment and spare parts to replace those imported from foreign countries. It is my fervent hope to see this movement, which should be acclaimed and appropriately commended, develop even more broadly to help make our people rich and our country strong.

**World Opinion on PRK Troop Pullout Reported**  
*BK0206083788 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT*  
2 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—Mongolia and Czechoslovakia considered Vietnam's recent decision to withdraw a

large part of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in 1988 an important contribution to finding out a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, says a Mongolian-Czechoslovak joint communique signed during the visit to Mongolia by a delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPC] led by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

On May 28, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, after being informed by Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong about the troop withdrawal, said he saw Vietnam's decision as a step further toward a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. This will, together with efforts of other countries in Southeast Asia, ASEAN, Indochina and Burma, help build Southeast Asia into a peaceful region and minimize outside interference in Kampuchea. This objective is shared by Vietnam and Indonesia, he added.

In the Philippines, Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Ian, while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Manila Luu Dinh Ve on May 30, said that this decision of Vietnam reflected positive evolution of the situation. Philippines and the other ASEAN countries continued to consider the Indonesian foreign minister to be their representative in the dialogue with Vietnam, he said. In a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to Malaysia Tran Le Duc on May 27, a representative of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry expressed his joy at this important decision of Vietnam.

**NHAN DAN on Role of State Installations**  
*BK0206100088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 29 May 88

[NHAN DAN 30 May editorial: "State Installations Surge Forward To Hold the Leading Role in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The system of state agriculture, forestry, and fishery encompasses the state-owned production and technical service installations, which make up large production forces in agriculture. Some 1 million hectares of land, including 800,000 hectares of agricultural land, are placed under the managerial control of state farms. More than 5 million hectares, accounting for three-fourths of forest land and forests, are managed by state lumber camps. Some 193,000 workers are employed in state fishery installations. Thousands of technical stations and farms are operating within the technical service network extending from the central down to district levels.

Alongside those effectively operating production and service units, there are many installations that have suffered prolonged losses. In general, the state-owned forces are large but not strong. The widespread use of various economic components coupled with the number of ineffective state-owned installations has engendered a tendency toward belittling state installations. Such thinking is not consistent with the party's policies and lines, nor with reality.



Our line is to bring into play the leading role of state economic components while instituting policies to broadly use other economic components. As a matter of fact, where the state-owned forces—especially the state-run technical service forces—operate well, they have contributed to rapidly bringing new technical progress to ricefields in order to increase labor and biological productivity. They have played the role of guiding other economic components in implementing production guidelines consistent with assigned plans so as to create conditions for the state to control agricultural products through the use of economic contracts.

The responsibility of all echelons and sectors is to vigorously consolidate state-owned production installations while positively consolidating and developing state-run technical service installations. They must improve the state installations' managerial tasks ranging from planning to administration of materials, capital, and labor in keeping with the spirit of renovation; bring into play the dynamism of production installations; gradually eliminate bureaucratism and subsidization; and engage in cost-accounting and business. By doing this, they will create new conditions for state installations to surge forward in production and general business. They should bring into play their existing inherent strengths and set examples for cooperatives and production collectives and other economic components to follow.

With the mechanism of contracts linking income to the end results, state-run technical service installations such as tractor stations, farmland water conservancy, seed supply, veterinarian service, and vegetation protection will associate with collectivized production installations and every family to bring new technical progress to production, promote the development of production, and implement their leading role among other economic components.

Under the new system of contracts in cooperatives and production collectives and with the broadening of production activities of various economic components, the technical service operations of state installations should also be renovated. On the basis of a general plan and through the various organizations in cooperatives, production collectives, hamlets and communities, state-owned production installations should create new forms of activities to conclude contracts with and perform production services for each family.

Without new forms of production and service, the activities of state-owned production and service installations will not be able to promptly meet the new requirements of the management task that is being improved. We should consolidate and develop state-owned agricultural, forestry, and fishery installations while simultaneously renovating the managerial task in order to turn state-owned installations and collectivized production installations into the core of the agricultural economy, and vigorously advance agriculture along the socialist line of goods manufacture.

**Hanoi Joins Provinces in Commodity Production**  
*BK0106104488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi and seven Red River Delta and midland provinces have discussed economic integration measures aimed at stepping up commodity production. To provide various localities with a clear picture of the capital's potentials and strong points, the municipal industrial products exhibition center has displayed various products of growing commodity branches such as engineering, textiles, leather, tailoring, electronics, cultural works, cosmetics, machine tools, specialized machinery, and so forth.

Based on local strengths and the capital's needs, comrades in charge of economic affairs and planning in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, and Haiphong Municipality have exchanged views and agreed on the methods for best exploiting potentials concerning raw material, technology, and labor to produce ever-increasing quantities of goods for consumption and export.

#### Briefs

##### Hanoi Student Awards

A prize-award ceremony was held in Hanoi yesterday for the best primary and secondary education students of Hanoi in the 1987-88 school year. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam attended and spoke to the 950 students present at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Speaking on this occasion, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap called on the educational service and students of Hanoi to combine more closely general education with education in labour skills and techniques as required by the current educational reform. [Summary] *[BK0206084388 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 1 Jun 88]*

### Australia

**Police Seek Suspect in Arms Smuggling Case**  
*BK0206123388 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
1200 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Australian federal police have issued a description of the man they suspect of organizing an illegal arms shipment to Fiji which was intercepted in Sydney this week. The police have appealed for the public help in finding the man, but warned he could be armed and dangerous. They said the man they were looking for is a 45-year-old Fiji Indian, named Mohamad Jahan.

Radio Australia's Sydney office say the federal police alleged that Jahan arranged the containers loading in North Yemen and followed it in its shipment through Sri Lanka and Singapore.

They further alleged that Jahan arrived in Sydney last Tuesday to supervise its transshipment to Fiji.

### Fiji

**Indian Arrested Over Alleged Gun-Running**  
*BK0306072788 Hong Kong AFP in English 0710 GMT*  
3 Jun 88

[Text] Suva, June 3 (AFP)—A 47-year-old Fijian Indian was arrested Friday and detained by security forces in connection with an alleged illegal shipment of arms to Fiji, police said.

His arrest followed the discovery in Sydney on Monday of a cache of Soviet-made weapons apparently destined for Fiji.

Senior Inspector Romanu Tikotikoca said the truck driver arrested Friday in the western town of Lautoka was being questioned over an earlier shipment in April which was also believed to have contained illegal arms.

Police uncovered an empty container at Tavakubu in Lautoka Thursday which they said may have carried the first illegal arms shipment.

Insp. Tikotikoca said security forces had been concentrating their investigations in the towns of Ba, Lautoka and Nadi on the western side of the main island of Viti Levu.

This was the power base of deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra before the overthrow of his Indian-dominated government in a military coup just over a year ago.

Insp. Tikotikoca said a number of Fijian Indians were taken in for questioning in Ba Thursday in connection with the arms shipments but were later released.

Home Affairs Minister Brigadier Sitiveni Rabuka Friday urged citizens and businessmen both here and abroad not to be alarmed about the alleged gun-running activities.

He said investigations by the security forces were progressing satisfactorily and all those involved would dealt with according to the law. Under the revised Firearms Act civilians are not allowed to order, buy or carry weapons.

Brig. Rabuka said it was highly unlikely there would be any further attempts to smuggle in arms following the demise of the latest clandestine plot.

In any case the alertness of the security forces had been greatly increased, said Brigadier Rabuka, who also commands Fiji's military forces.

"The security forces will ensure that peace, stability and public order continue to prevail in the country and that the healthy climate for investment in Fiji is in no way compromised, jeopardised or endangered in the present or in the future," he said.

Meanwhile, police said a Fijian Indian being sought in Australia in connection with the Sydney arms cache had an extensive criminal record in Fiji and other countries.

They said the suspect, Melbourne-educated Mohamad Kahan, 43, first came to their notice in 1973 when he established a cooperative discount trading store in the Suva suburb of Raiwaga.

It closed several months later and Kahan vanished from Suva amid angry charges from thousands of housewives.

Police said it was known that Kahan had admitted 28 previous convictions for embezzlement and other offences in Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Bermuda and Canada.

### Papua New Guinea

**Government Coalition Reported Under Strain**  
*BK0306024388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT*  
3 Jun 88

[Text] Port Moresby, June 3 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Paias Wingti has said he is confident that his new coalition government will bring stability to the nation but cracks have already appeared in the fragile alliance.

Mr. Wingti announced Wednesday that the "irrevocable" agreement between his People's Democratic Movement (PDM) and the Pangu Pati had collapsed after only seven days and said he had instead taken the National Party led by Michael Mei into his coalition.



The premier also sacked six ministers and announced a new cabinet line-up when his second attempt in five weeks failed to form a coalition with the Pangu Pati.

But analysts said that despite Mr. Wingti's optimism signs had appeared within the first 24 hours of his announcement that all was not well in his new coalition government.

Mr. Wingti now faces revolt from government MPs who have missed out on gaining ministries, and from those who were shunted out of their portfolios, in the new coalition.

The premier says he has the support of 72 government MPs, enough to make major changes to the country's Constitution, including scrapping the right to move a no-confidence motion against a government every six months.

But this can only be achieved if he can maintain his support in numbers, which in Papua New Guinea politics can fluctuate like share market prices.

The People's Action Party of the former Papua New Guinea Defence Forces chief Ted Diro, which claims between 10 and 15 parliamentary members, has failed to gain a ministry and is said to be seeking an arrangement with the opposition.

Mr. Diro, who is facing several criminal charges arising from corruption inquiries, had his eyes fixed on the deputy premiership before being sacked as minister for internal affairs along with five other ministers.

Others to lose their portfolios in the 28-member cabinet include Akoka Doi (foreign affairs), John Kaputin (minerals and energy), Tom Amaniu (correctional services), Gai Duwabane (agriculture and livestock), and Tim Ward (health).

The sackings were made by Mr. Wingti to accommodate the National Party, a former opposition member which joined the government on the basis that it had been "sold out" earlier by the Pangu Pati.

National Party MPs to gain ministries include Michael Mel (treasury), Wiwa Korowi (minerals and energy) and Ben Sabumei (health).

Mr. Wingti has kept the foreign affairs portfolio for himself, but has made it clear that the job is still available to Michael Somare if the former Pangu Pati leader wants it.

But observers are already placing bets as to how long the new coalition, which also includes the Melanesian United Front, the Papua Party, the People's Progress Party (PPP), and a few independents, will last.

If an alliance between the PDM and the National Party, two major highlands-based parties, was mooted two weeks ago it would have been regarded as too far-fetched.

Over the past few years, the two parties have been locked in a bitter fight for dominance in the highlands, both at the national and provincial levels.

And with voting in several highlands provincial elections to begin next month, grass roots members of both parties are confused as to their positions.

Opposition strategists are already planning a counter attack against the government when Parliament resumes June 27. It is understood they will proceed with the no confidence motion against Mr. Wingti, which was moved when Parliament sat for just over two hours on April 11.

The motion, moved by deputy opposition leader Father John Momis, nominated former Prime Minister Mr. Somare to replace Mr. Wingti.

But with Mr. Somare's decision to stand down from the Pangu Pati leadership his place will likely be taken by Pangu's new leader Rabbie Namaliu, who argued strongly against the planned coalition between PDM and Pangu.

**END OF**

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